The Irish Times
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VOL. II. No 510. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED ... UNSTAMPED ...}

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN. Mr. Harris begs to announce that Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN will appear for One Night Only, SATURDAY, DEC. 22nd, 1860, In Shakspere's HENRY VIII. terminating with the fall of Wolsey.
Cardinal Wolsey, .. Mr. CHAS. KEAN.
Queen Katherine, .. Mrs. CHAS. KEAN.
to conclude with the Comedy of THE WONDER.
Don Felix, .. Mr. CHAS. KEAN.
Donna Violante, .. Mrs. CHAS. KEAN.
The Performances to commence on this occasion at 7 o'clock. Box Office open on Thursday, Dec. 20.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. On this THURSDAY EVENING, 20th December, 1860, Will be performed a Grand National Christmas Pantomime, written expressly for this Theatre, by John Duggan, Esq., entitled THE DEVIL'S PUNCHBOWL AND THE THREE WISHES; or Harlequin King Tiney and the Fairy Knights of the Olden Time. New Medley Overture and Music, selected, composed, and arranged by Mr. M. Conolly; the Scenery Designed and Painted by Mr. Webb and Assistants; the Dresses by Miss Dornan, Mr. Andrews, and Assistants; Machinery by Messrs. Johnston, Lee, Gilmore, and Assistants; Properties by Mr. Woolyer and Assistants; the Comic Scenes by a Gentleman of Dublin, Mr. Wier, and Herr Nicolo Deulin; the Pantomime produced under the direction of Mr. H. Webb and Mr. J. Stinton; Columbine, Miss Merriton; Pantaloon, Mr. H. Appleby; Harlequin, Mr. M'Dermott; Clown, Herr Deani; Sprites, the ... here Risley. After which, Mr. Maccabe's Entertainment. To conclude with the celebrated Drama of THERESE, or the ORPHAN OF GENEVA. Carwin, Mr. G. Vincent; Therese, Miss ... Books of the Grand Christmas Pantomime to be had at the Theatre, and at Wiseheart's, Suffolk-street.

ROTUNDO ROOMS. Immense success of MADAME E. L. WILLIAMS, the Celebrated Welsh Nightingale, Who will continue to give her Unique MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, THIS EVENING, December 20, 1860, And Every Evening until further notice. Reserved seats, 3s; second seats, 2s; back ditto, 1s. Tickets may be had at Bussell's Pianoforte Warerooms, 7, Westmoreland-street, and Messrs. Wiseheart and Sons, 42, Lower Sackville-street; and at the Rotundo, from 10 to 4 o'clock. Doors open at half-past seven; to commence at 8 o'clock. Each day at Two o'clock, and Evening at Eight o'clock, during Christmas week.

LAST NIGHTS. ROTUNDO ROOMS. Continued Success! Crowded and Delighted Audiences!! GEORGE HODSON'S "IRISH PORTFOLIO," Roars of Laughter! Imitations Enhancing! "CHARLES KEAN," encored every evening, Enthusiastic Applause. This Evening at Eight o'clock. Morning Performance On SATURDAY, Dec. 22, At half-past Two o'clock. GRAND MASONIC NIGHT, FRIDAY, 21st Dec. GEORGE HODSON'S BENEFIT.

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO. HENRY SMITH'S VOYAGE TO, AND WANDERINGS IN AMERICA, AND STUPENDOUS DIORAMA, having been crowded at every representation, will be repeated EVERY EVENING, AT 8 o'clock. The Next Fashionable and Select Day Performance will take place on SATURDAY, December 22, at Three o'clock, and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Stalls, 2s; second seats, 1s; third do., 6d. Schools and Children, half price to stalls and second seats. During Christmas Week there will be a performance each day at Two o'clock.

PAUL DELAROCHE'S LAST GREAT WORK. THE MARTYR. Now Exhibiting at A. LESAGE'S GALLERY, 40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. This beautiful work of art, by the late PAUL DELAROCHE, who painted Napoleon at Fontainbleau, will be on view for a few days. Admission without Cards 6d. 40, Lower Sackville-street. N.B.—A. L. has just received from Paris all the Goods selected by himself in French Almanacs for 1861, Rich Colour Boxes, &c., and beautiful Albums for Photographic Visiting Cards, and Drawing Materials of all kinds in endless variety.

WEDNESDAY, the 19th Inst., is the Last Day for Tickets. ART-UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN. ONE SHILLING PER SHARE. THE DRAWING FOR PRIZES will positively take place on SATURDAY, December 29th, 1860, in the FREE TRADE HALL, MANCHESTER, on which occasion there will be UPWARDS of ONE THOUSAND PRIZES distributed, including upwards of 200 Paintings selected from, and now exhibited at, the various Exhibitions in Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Worcester, &c., &c.; together with upwards of 800 other Prizes, consisting of Parian Statuary, Engravings in Handsome Gilt Frames, Photographs, &c. Tickets—Price One shilling each—(each Ticket entitles the owner to one chance in the Ballot) may be had from any of the Agents in town or country, or will be forwarded by the Secretary on receipt of Postage Stamps or Post Office Order for the number required, accompanied by an envelope stamped and directed. JAMES G. LAW, Secretary. 3, Princess-street, Manchester. Be careful to secure Tickets in Time, as there will be POSITIVELY NO POSTPONEMENT. Tickets may be had from A. Lesage, 40, Lower Sackville-street; Wiseheart and Son, Suffolk-street; E. Smith, Anglesea-street; and Robert Chamney, 18, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. RICHARD S. BROOKE MINISTER OF THE MARINERS' CHURCH, KINGSTOWN. The Subscription List to the above Testimonial will close on the 1st JANUARY, 1861. Parties intending to subscribe will please forward their contributions as soon as possible to EVORY CARMICHAEL, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, 5, Longford-terrace, Monkstown.

STOCK EXCHANGE. Dublin, 19th December, 1860. Notice is hereby given that the STOCK EXCHANGE will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY NEXT, 24th and 25th inst. (By order) WM. ROBERTS, jun., Registrar.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—In order to give our assistants the three consecutive days as a Holiday, our Establishment will be closed on Monday, the 24th instant. Oblige by making your CHRISTMAS EVE purchases on the previous Saturday. Our Establishment will be RE-OPENED on ST. STEPHEN'S DAY (Wednesday), the 26th instant, at the usual hour. TODD, BURNS, AND CO., 47, MARY-STREET.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. BROWN, THOMAS, AND CO. Respectfully intimate to the Public that their Establishment will be CLOSED on Wednesday (St. Stephen's Day), the 26th inst. BROWN, THOMAS, AND CO. GRAFTON-ST.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—M'MASTER & CO. beg to inform their friends that they purpose closing their establishment on Wednesday, the 26th inst. 121, CAPEL-STREET. 19th Dec., 1860.

WM. FRY and CO. respectfully inform the Public that their Establishment will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 24th inst.—31, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

RECEIVED, a Note, dated December 18th, 1860, with enclosure.—North Cumberland-street East. December 19th, 1860.

HOLIDAY ON CHRISTMAS EVE. DECEMBER 24. The undersigned Ironmongers agree not to open their respective places of business on the above date, for the purpose of allowing those in their employment to avail themselves of two consecutive holidays:—
William Andrews and Co, 18, Dame-street
Lellan A Bryan, Bride-street
George Butler, 155, Capel-street
William Daniel, Mary-street
J Edmundson and Co, 34, 35, and 36, Capel-street
Elliott, Cooke, and Co, Thomas-street
Robert G. Gatchell, 7, Dawson-street
Hodges and Sons, 16, Westmoreland-street
T Henshaw and Co., 5, Christ Church-place
T Henshaw, and Co, 81, Middle Abbey-street
John Maguire, 10, Dawson-street
M'Carthy and Co, 55, William-street
James Charles North, 4, 5, and 6, Capel-street
Joseph M Saunders, 33, Dame-street

EDWARD J. HARTY ARTISTIC, ENGINEERING, AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHER, REMOVED TO 29, DAME-STREET.

RATHFARNHAM PAROCHIAL NATIONAL SCHOOL. The Half-yearly examination announced for MONDAY NEXT is unavoidably postponed until further notice, after the Christmas Holidays.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL SESSIONS of the Justices of the Peace for the Borough of Dublin will be held at the COURT HOUSE, GREEN-STREET, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of DEC. instant, for the purpose of granting Licences for the sale of Game, within the Borough of Dublin. CHARLES KERNAN, Clerk of the Peace. Office, Green-street, 19th Dec., 1860.

BRITISH, IRISH, AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICE, 4, CLAYTON-SQUARE, LIVERPOOL, AND 12, EUSTACE-STREET, DUBLIN. G. LAUDER and Co., Consulting Engineers, offer their services to Inventors and others wishing to procure legal protection for inventions or designs. Agents for Patent and other Machinery. Starkey's Patent Washing Machine. Patent Gas Regulators, which produce perfect combustion in Gas, and save consumers from 20 to 25 per cent. in their present consumption.

UNIVERSITY ROWING CLUB, RINGSEND. Members and Associates are requested to take notice that a General Meeting of the Club will be held at Ringsend, on Saturday next, the 22nd instant, at Four o'clock p.m., to transact business of importance. (By order) WM. C. HOGAN, Hon. Sec. Club Rooms, Ringsend, 18th Dec., 1860.

ROYAL IRISH SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE. SUPPORTED SOLELY BY VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS. Office—24, DAME-STREET. PATRON: His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. The Committee appointed for carrying on this desirable undertaking appeal with confidence to the Citizens of Dublin, for assistance in procuring and maintaining in efficiency the Fire Escapes now being constructed for them. They have already ordered four, in addition to the one entrusted to them by the Corporation. These are of the latest and most approved principles, and they will each night be placed in such positions through the City as the Committee shall determine upon, in charge of experienced Fire Escape Conductors, who will remain on duty the entire night, and be ready to attend a Fire at a moment's notice. The expense of working each Machine will be about £80 per annum, apart from the original cost of £80. The Committee would earnestly impress upon every householder the immediate necessity of contributing, no matter how small the sum to this most laudable object. The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell has forwarded the munificent sum of £20 to the Royal Irish Society for the Protection of Life from Fire. RICHARD DANIELL, M.D. S. D. DOUGAL, C.E.

RATHMINES OLD SCHOOL HOUSE. Service THIS DAY at one o'clock. Lecture by Captain GILLMORE. The Rev. J. J. LANDERS will Preach on FRIDAY EVENING, at half-past Seven.

UNION NOON-DAY PRAYER MEETING MERCHANTS' HALL, METAL BRIDGE. PRAYER MEETING THIS DAY, From 12 to 1 o'clock precisely. Open to all. Merchants and Business-men particularly invited.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.—A PUBLIC MEETING will be held on This THURSDAY EVG.; Dec. 20, in the MECHANICS INSTITUTE, to hear an Address from GEN. NEILLY, from America, and JAS. H. RAPER, Esq., Manchester, on the subject of the Permissive Bill for Prohibiting the Trade in Intoxicating Drinks. Chair to be taken at 8 p.m. Entrance Cavendish-row. Admittance free. Tickets for reserved seats to be had at the Dublin Office, 12, Eustace-street.

IN consequence of the great desire expressed by the public to hear another Lecture from MRS. THEOBALD, She has consented to remain in town to deliver a FINAL LECTURE On (to-morrow) Friday Evening, in the METROPOLITAN HALL. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock. Subject: THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION. All who have not as yet heard this unrivalled Lady Lecturer ought not to lose this last opportunity. Admission, at the door, platform, 1s; body of the hall, 6d; galleries, 3d.

THE DUBLIN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Established A.D. 1849. The Fifth of the Twelfth Course of Lectures to Young Men will be delivered (D.V.) in the Metropolitan Hall, Lower Abbey-street, on THURSDAY EVENING Next, 20th DEC., at Eight o'clock, by the Rev. F. F. TRENCH. Subject—"Goethe's True Enjoyment." The Meetings of the Association for the Study of the Holy Scriptures are held every Sunday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, and every Friday Evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Reading-rooms, 54, Upper Sackville-street; and at the Township Schoolhouse, Rathmines, every Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, to which Young Men are affectionately invited. W. J. STOKES, Secretary. Library and Reading Rooms, 54, Upper Sackville-street, 14th December, 1860.

SPECIAL COAL FUND, NORTH SIDE OF DUBLIN. Treasurer's Account for the Year 1859-60. Subscriptions acknowledged in newspapers, including £4 7s 2d balance in hand, £63 16s 8d; amount paid for Coals sent to all the parishes and districts in the north side of Dublin, £52 7s; advertising messenger, &c., £2 11s; balance in hand, £8 18s 8d; £63 16s. 8d. I have examined the above account, and find it correct. J. LARDINER BURKE, LL.D.

SPECIAL COAL FUND—SOUTH CITY. The Committee thankfully acknowledge the following contributions. They have already distributed about Sixty Tons of Coal, and earnestly solicit further contributions to assist them in relieving the poor of all denominations at this inclement season, when the scarcity and high price of fuel are so much felt:— The Hon and Very Rev the Dean of St Patrick's, £1; Lieutenant Colonel Lewis, £1; Adam Findlater, Esq, £1; John Radcliffe, Esq, £1; J E Walsh, Esq, Q C, £1; Miss Molony, £1; A F Gayer, Q C, LL D, £1; J Kincaid, Esq, £1; S S Reeves, Esq, 10s; William Garnett, Esq, 10s; A Palmer, Esq, 10s; Mrs. Jackson, 10s; Mrs Nicholson, 10s. Contributions will be thankfully received by A F Gayer, Q C, LL D, 42, Upper Mount-street, Joseph Smyly, M D, 8, Merrion-square North. And by the Treasurer, J Kincaid, 3, Herbert-street.

WALDENSIAN SETTLEMENT, SOUTH AMERICA. CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED TOWARDS THE DUBLIN FUND. "Religious liberty has been secured to these interesting strangers in a strange land; let it be seen that they are enabled to exercise it. British Christians will, doubtless, if needful, lend their aid."—Record.

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Contributions already acknowledged	60	15	0	Mrs. Fuller, and the Misses Connolly	2	0	0
Ven. Archdeacon Gregg	1	0	0	Wm. Todd	2	0	0
Ferrier, Pollock, & Co.	5	0	0	A. S. Findlater	5	0	0
A Lady, per Rev. W. Vesey	0	10	0	Rev. W. O'Neill	1	0	0
Friend, per Miss De Baviere	0	10	0	Alexander Findlater	2	0	0
Waldensian Aid Committee	5	5	0	O. J., Waterford, per Rev. W. Vesey	5	0	0

Subscriptions will be received by the Rev. W. Vesey, 17, Upper Sackville-street, and by the Rev. J. Hall, 45, Eccles-street.
Belfast Fund £162 6s 0d
Subscriptions for the Belfast Fund may be sent to Professor Gibson, or to the Rev. Charles Seaver.

SOCIETY FOR IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS. 12, D'OLIER-STREET, DUBLIN. HONORARY SECRETARIES: The Rev. Alexander R. C. Dallas, M.A., for Missions; and the Rev. Sir Christopher R. Lighton, Bart., A.M., for England. DEPUTATION SECRETARY: The Rev. Edward Ellis. The several Secretaries and Treasurers to Local Associations in connexion with this Society in Ireland are respectfully requested to take Notice that, as the Accounts of the Society for the current year will close on the 31st December, it will be necessary for them to forward to this Office, on or before the 20th of that month, all Subscriptions, Donations, and Collections they may have received, in order to ensure their appearance in the next report. Donations and Subscriptions from parties resident in Ireland are received and acknowledged by the Rev. Edward Ellis, Deputation Secretary for Ireland. Money Orders to be made payable to Mr. Thomas Evans, No. 12, D'Olier-street, Dublin.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 16, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN. As the Society's Financial year will close on the 31st DECEMBER, our friends are earnestly requested to forward their Subscriptions and Collections on or before that date, that they may be included in the accounts for the year and acknowledged in the Annual Report. Secretaries of Associations are requested to remind their Collectors that their Contributions should be sent to them before the above date, and the Secretaries will forward the amount with the list of names to this office. Those Clergymen who have not had sermons already for the society in their churches during the year are requested to plead the society's cause in their own pulpits, or to effect the same object by exchange of duty with brother clergymen. *** Letters of Credit and Money Orders should be made payable either to the Rev. W. PAKENHAM WALSH, or the Rev. JOHN B. HEARD.

DUBLIN BY LAMPLIGHT. BALL'S BRIDGE. Office—39, UPPER BAGGOT-STREET. The Committee beg respectfully to remind the friends and subscribers of this Institution, that the Accounts for the year close on the 31st of this month. They will feel much obliged by all collections being sent to the Secretary, on or before Saturday, the 22nd. Contributions will be thankfully received by any of the Committee, or by the Secretary, the Rev. W. G. Carroll, at the Office, 39, Upper Baggot-street, to whom Post-office Orders should be made payable.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. FIRST AND SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS Issued from Saturday, 22nd, to Wednesday, 26th December (both days inclusive), will be available for Return up to and including Wednesday, the 2nd January, 1861. ON CHRISTMAS DAY The Trains will run as on Sundays. Broadstone, Dublin, 12th Dec., 1860. W. FORBES, Manager.

Sermons.

SPECIAL SERVICES, RATHMINES.—A Special Service will be held (God willing) in Trinity Church, Rathmines, on TO-MORROW EVENING. Service to commence at 8 o'clock.—Preacher, Rev. MAURICE DAY.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND. A SERMON will (D.V.) be preached, and a Collection made, on behalf of the above-named society, in the FREE CHURCH, Great Charles-street, on SUNDAY next, the 23rd instant, by the Rev. A. D. MACNAMARA, Deputation Secretary to the Society. Contributions will be thankfully received at the Office of the Society, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin.

Education.

DUBLIN, ENGLISH, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, 55, AUNGIER-STREET. CHRISTMAS EXAMINATIONS, 1860. The portion of the proceedings conducted orally will take place (D.V.) on THIS DAY, the 20th instant, commencing at 11 o'clock. The public are invited to be present. ARTHUR HOUSTON, A.B., Head Master. Aungier-street, December 17, 1860.

DUNDALK ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOL. PATRON: The Right Hon. the Earl of Roden. The school will re-open on Monday, 14th January.—NEWTON PRICE, Head Master.

Houses and Lands.

HOUSE TO LET.—At No. 6, Kenilworth-square South, a new, substantial, and well-built House, possessing all the recent improvements, with large garden, front and rere.—Apply at 7 (next door), for particulars.

RATHGAR ROAD, CO. DUBLIN, within Three Miles of G. P. O. TO BE SOLD, the House and Premises known as VICTORIA LODGE, Rathgar-road, county Dublin, containing two sittingrooms, four bedrooms, and other apartments; garden and greenhouse, held for a residue of a term of 850 years, at ground rent of £10. The above House and Premises are worthy the attention of any person requiring a residence in the very beautiful and convenient neighbourhood of Rathmines and Rathgar. A new church is being built in the immediate vicinity, and omnibusses pass the gate every fifteen minutes. For particulars apply at the House, or to S. DAVIS, Solicitor, 82, Lower Gardiner-street.

COACHHOUSE and STABLE TO LET, accommodation for Four Horses, in Thomas'-lane, off Sackville-street.—Apply at IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTED.—A neat Shop and Parlour, either in Grafton-street, Nassau-street, Dame-street, or any of the principal thoroughfares.—Address "Shop," IRISH TIMES Office.

Lodgings.

WANTED, by a Single Man, an UNFURNISHED ROOM, with partial attendance, near Bachelor's-walk.—Address, stating terms, "A. Y.," IRISH TIMES Office.

Mercantile Sales.

AUCTION OF SUGAR. JAMES STOKES, WIDOW, AND SONS, WILL SELL BY AUCTION, at their Office, Commercial Buildings, To close Sales, On THIS THURSDAY, the 20th inst, At ONE o'clock precisely, 150 HOGSHEADS CUBA SUGAR. The Brokers having as an experiment altered the hour to ONE O'CLOCK, will feel obliged by a punctual attendance. JAMES STOKES, WIDOW, AND SONS, Brokers. 13th December, 1860.

TO FARMERS, HORSEKEEPERS, AND OTHERS. Now landing, ex "Highland Maid," a quantity of LOCUST BEANS, prime quality, which the Subscribers offer from ship's side, on moderate terms. ROBT. H. HAYES and CO., 29, Lower Ormond-quay.

Auctions.

THE EXTENSIVE AGRICULTURAL SALE AT BALLINDERRY, advertised for FRIDAY next, 21st DECEMBER, will be proceeded with, notwithstanding the death of the late Proprietor, C. W. CAMPION, Esq.

Extensive Stock in Trade of an eminent Builder, comprising Timber, Cut Stone in Flagging and Blocks, House Carpentry, Carts and Horses, Brougham Carriage, Jaunting Car, and Implements of Trade; also Two Milch Cows.

MESSRS. ARTHUR JONES & SON, are instructed by the Executors of the late WILLIAM MORRIS, Esq., to SELL by AUCTION, pursuant to directions in his Will, at Half-past Eleven o'clock a.m., on THIS DAY, December 20th, and following days, upon the Premises, RICHMOND-STREET, PORTOBELLO, Dublin, the entire Stock, consisting of a valuable collection of Materials new and second-hand, for house-building uses. An uncommon opportunity is thus afforded to all persons about to build, or alter, to procure the great staples of their requirements at reduced cost. From the high repute of the deceased in his profession, the most inexperienced may confidently enter into competition as purchasers, and none but his genuine effects shall be presented. These comprise:—

Timber—About 8,000 feet of prepared spruce flooring, 15,000 feet of cut spruce and red deal and pie boards, in every useful thickness; whole Norway and American spruce and pine planks, battens, and log flitches, sash and other scantlings.

Stone—2,000 square feet of about Yorkshire and Cumberland flagging, Carlow and granite ditto, and about 2,000 cubic feet of cut granite in every form, for foundations, quoins, pillars, strong-room casements, coping, entablatures, and cornices; numerous blocks of Portland, and new and old moulded fixtures of same, including a handsome entrance portal, with Ionic pillars and pilasters complete, about 5 feet square; 150 Portland flags for tessellation, flights of stairs, bases, capitals, corbels, &c.; Bradley and other ridge tiles, Bridgewater flagging and Bangor, fine linings, chimney tops, sanitary pipes, and some slates, bricks, &c.

Wrought Stone Fixtures—Mahogany Room Doors, in rich wood and modern mouldings, new and second-hand; large Porch Gate [illegible] in excellent condition [illegible] and second, painted and unpainted, Window Sashes, Frames, Shutters, Architraves and Doors; Banisters, &c.; Hall-doors, Coachhouse Gates, Panelling, Slating Laths, Lead Cisterns, &c.

Trade Implements—Scaffold Poles, Birch Putlocks, Ladders, Wheelbarrows, Windlasses, Ropes, Carpenters' Benches and Tools; a Mortising Machine for hand power, Ironmongery, Scales, Sand Screens Hand Carts, Horse and Cart, Car and Cart Harness.

Sundries—Old Timber in Joists, Rafters, and Beams, Old Iron, Wrought and Cast, and unclassified Lumber, &c.

May be viewed, the day prior to sale, by tickets only, to be had at the Auctioneers' Office, 135, Stephen's-green.

Horses and Carriages.

TO BE SOLD A BARGAIN—A HANDSOME BRIGHT BAY MARE, seven years old, quiet to ride or drive, 15 hands high, nearly thoroughbred, lowest price 25 guineas. A good Outside Car and harness, 12 guineas; saddle, bridle, and horsecloth, 3 guineas.—Apply for address to "A. B. C.," IRISH TIMES Office.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden). A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts. A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton. A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match. A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat. An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig. A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car. Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

FOR SALE, at COLCLOUGH'S Old-Established Coach Factory, Nos. 23 and 24, DUKE-STREET, (Off Grafton-street). A full-sized Family Clarence. A light fashionable Clarence, with circular front. A Double Brougham, London built. A Single ditto. A Pilentum, forms a close carriage. A Double-bodied Cab Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton. Queen's-pattern and Park Phaetons. Tax Cart and Sporting Phaetons. Waggonets. A Vis-a-Vis. Covered and Outside Cars. Tax and Whitechapel Carts. A Gig. Carriages lent on hire, with option of purchase.

SWANS FOR SALE—A pair, Male and Female, full-grown and handsome. To be seen at Mount Shannon Mills, Second Lock, Grand Canal.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling. TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £800,000. ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000. FIRE. Nearly the Largest Company in the World. LIFE. LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED. DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS, To Policies then in existence two entire years. Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland: No. 45, DAME-STREET. LOCAL MANAGER: J. R. CURRY, Esq., Public Accountant and Auditor. MEDICAL OFFICERS: THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square. THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street. SOLICITOR: EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square. DISTRICT AGENTS: RATHGAR—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square. KINGSTOWN—Mr. Talbot Coall, Seaborough Buildings. DALKEY—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota. DUBLIN—Messrs. Cotton and Levey, Bridge-street. BRAY—Mr. James Wild. With Agents in all the Principal Towns. N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to J. R. CURRY, Esq., 45, Dame-street, Dublin.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1825—CAPITAL, ONE MILLION. Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament. Head Office for Ireland—34, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN. COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT. RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North. Sir THOMAS DEANE, Gresham Terrace, Kingstown. JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street. PHYSICIAN: J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East. LIFE DEPARTMENT. Assurances of every description on Approved Lives are undertaken on principles combining liberality with safety. Participating Policies for £1,000, issued in 1840, and becoming claims by death after payment of the Premium falling due in the current Financial Year of the Company, are increased to £1,284 6s. 1d., those for larger or smaller sums being proportionally augmented. Prospectuses, with every information, may be had free on application. FIRE INSURANCE. On almost every description of Property, at moderate rates of Premium. Transfers from other Offices effected without expense. THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland. Active Agents wanted in vacant places.

THE ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. Incorporated by Act of Parliament. New and most valuable system of Assurance, whereby a Policy becomes payable equally in the event of any affliction or accident by which the Assured is totally incapacitated and rendered unfit for the pursuit of his usual calling, and for the support either of himself or of his family as at death. All information respecting the above, as also in relation to the Industrial Branch, can be obtained on application to JOHN WHITTINGTON, Esq., Secretary for Ireland, 109, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN. N.B.—Active and influential Agents wanted where the Company is at present unrepresented. Remuneration liberal. A handsome commission to Solicitors on the introduction of business.

SPECIAL NOTICE—FIFTH DIVISION OF PROFITS. MINERVA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Established 1836), No. 1, Cannon-street West, London, E.C. TRUSTEES: George Grenfell Glyn, Esq., M.P., Lombard-street. Edward Septimus Codd, Esq., Fludyer-street. William Chippindale, Esq., Tonbridge. Andrew Lawrie, Esq., Charles-street, St. James'. In order to entitle Policies to participate in the Fifth Division of Profits in 1862, they must be effected not later than the 31st Dec., 1860. A fixed surrender value for Whole Term existing Policies of 40 per cent. of the ordinary Premiums received. No extra charge for Service in Volunteer, Artillery, or Rifle Corps.
Annual Income £77,000
Accumulated Funds £390,000
W. T. ROBINSON, Actuary and Secretary. DUBLIN OFFICE, 79, DAME-STREET, AGENT—HENRY A. DILLON. LOCAL AGENTS:
Armagh, Henry Harris. Athy, Mark Cross. Belfast, H H Hannay. Do, F C Haddock. Ballinasloe, Captain James Ball. Bailieboro', William Mahaffy. Borris, George Chapman. Ballyconnell, Robert Roycroft. Ballymahon, Thomas Maxwell. Ballina, Peter Robertson. Cork, Messrs Noblett & Son. Castlebar, Neal Davis. Charleville, William Magrath. Clonmel, Richard Graham. Castleblaney, John Cooney. Dundalk, James Parks. Dungannon, Messrs C & S Davidson. Dunmanway, A N Meade. Ennis, Thomas Greene. Enniscorthy, William Donovan. Edgeworthstown, John Simpson. Enniskillen, Hugh Copeland. Galway, Robert J Ievers. Kenmare, John M Mayberry. Kinsale, Joseph Hosford. Kilkenny, James George Robertson. Limerick, John Barrington. Londonderry, James W Doherty. Longford, Messrs Kenna and Co. Mountmellick, John A Fitzgerald. Moy, Messrs Davidson. Mullingar, George R. Gunning. Monaghan, Thomas E Wright. Mallow, Henry Baggs. Newry, Hutchinson Boyd. Omagh, John M Crossan. Sligo, Charles William Pollexfen. Tandragee, E D Atkinson. Templeport, Robert Roycroft. Virginia, Ralph Marman. Waterford, Samuel Jones.

Cards.

STATIONERY FOR THE MILLION. JOHN C. DEVOY, Wholesale and Retail Stationer, Account Book Manufacturer, Lithographic and General Printer, Bookbinder, and Paper Bag Manufacturer. 53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	9
500 Envelopes to match	2	3
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	3
500 Envelopes to match	2	6
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	3
500 Envelopes to match	3	0
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	4
500 Envelopes to match	3	6
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	6
500 Envelopes to match	4	0

Estimates given free of expense for either large or small quantities of the above articles. A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms. All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 39, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN. AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH, PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS; IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

WILLIAM HUG, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURER, 12, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, DUBLIN, Begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has a large assortment of Watches at the following low prices:—Silver Geneva Watches for Young Gentlemen, £2, £2 10s, £3, and £3 10s; Ditto, Lever Watches, £4, £4 10s, £5, and £6; Ladies' Gold Geneva Watches, £5, £6, to £10. Twelve months' engagement will be given with every article sold. The Repairing Department in the above branch of business is conducted by the Proprietor in the most careful manner. A trial is respectfully solicited. Observe—No. 12, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, off Dame-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. C. RANKIN, MANUFACTURING JEWELLER, Begs to direct attention to his select Stock of Gold Jewellery, which will be found both moderate in price and of good quality; also, many Novelties of foreign production suitable for presents—Fans, Head-Pins, Swiss Stag-horn, &c. The choicest selection of Real Jet Ornaments in the City will be found in this Establishment. Souvenirs of Hair Jewellery, and every other description of Jewellery made to order. 19, NASSAU-STREET, Corner of SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET.

WHY BUY PLATED ARTICLES, when your old ones can be Re-plated, Repaired, and in every respect made equal to new, at one-fourth of the cost, by CHARLES WALL, 67, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN. Who Electro-Plates and Gilds extensively on the Premises, and is allowed to refer to families of the highest distinction. Bronzed Tea Urns, Plated or Re-bronzed, and Carriage Lamps Repaired, Plated, or Japanned.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. A [illegible] STEREOSCOPIC SLIDES for Five Shillings. A set of Twenty-four ditto, with Case, for Twelve Shillings. A set of Fifty ditto, including several Transparencies, and Mahogany Case, with Lock, &c., for £2. Other sets up to £10. All of the best description. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, CARD PORTRAITS, OPERA AND RACE GLASSES, at equally low prices. Stereoscopic Warerooms, 33, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

CHRISTMAS BOXES! CHRISTMAS TREES! GRAHAM LEMON AND CO. beg to call the attention of their friends and the public to their large and splendid stock of CHRISTMAS BOXES, the cheapest and most beautiful variety ever introduced into this country. Also, their immense stock of Crystallised Fruits, Ornaments, &c., for CHRISTMAS TREES, which exceeds, in splendour, that of any other previous season. Country orders, with Postage stamps, or Post Office orders, punctually attended to. THE CONFECTIONERS' HALL, 49, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

CHEAP FANCY CABINET GOODS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. AT AUSTIN'S MANUFACTORY, 39, WESTMORELAND-STREET. (Opposite the Bank of Ireland.)
Rosewood Workboxes, from - - 2s. 0d.
Mahogany Writingdesks, from - - 4s. 6d.
Mahogany Dressingcases, from - - 4s. 6d.
These articles are well made and well finished, and are very superior to what are usually sold at these prices. AUSTIN'S, 39, WESTMORELAND-STREET, (Opposite the Bank of Ireland.)

PARISIAN AND BOHEMIAN NOVELTIES. We have this week opened several Cases of most Elegant Goods from the different Continental Markets. The New Arrivals embrace everything that is novel either in Glass or China, viz.:—in Flower Bowls, Trays, Vases, Ewers, Goblets, Baskets, Lustres, Centres, Groups in Dresden China, Cabinet Cups and Saucers, &c., Appointments for Diner a la Russe, Liqueur Stands and Toilet Suites, MODERATOR LAMPS. In Opal, Ruby, Turquoise, Chrysophas, Pink, Sevres Blue, Rose du Barri, &c. GREGG AND SON, China, Glass, and Lamp Establishment, 18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET. Just received several Groups in Parian Statuary.

CHINA, GLASS, &c. CHINA HALL, 15, DAWSON-STREET. THOMAS WEST (late PORTER AND CO.) begs leave to apprise his customers and the public that he has just received a large assortment of Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Ware. Also, Table Glass, in great variety.

CONTINUATION of the GREAT BANKRUPT SALE.—Fifty Tons of Glass, China, and Earthenware, is now Selling at T. SMITH'S, 83 and 84, GRAFTON-STREET, Dublin, at 50 per Cent. under Manufacturer's prices—the greatest value in the world. The whole must be sold without the least reserve. Goods packed fit for conveyance to any part of the country.

UNION PLATE GLASS COMPANY. The beautiful articles of Plate Glass, Manufactured by this Company, can be had at the price of the lowest in the market, and shipped to any port in Ireland. H. SIDTHORPE AND SONS, Agents of Ireland, 11 & 12, CORK-HILL, DUBLIN. French Mirrors and Pier Glasses always in stock.

MARBLE, Statuary Vases, Chimney Ornaments, and Parian Figures for Sale, at 28, Lincoln-place, Dublin.

PATRICK MACNEVIN, AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR, 8, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, DUBLIN. N.B.—Out Auctions respectfully solicited.

DANIEL DOLAN, CITY OF DUBLIN PAPER STAINING WORKS, 15, PARLIAMENT-STREET, and 4 and 5, CRANE-LANE. White Leads, Patent Oils, Turpentine, Colours, Varnishes, Plate Sheet, and Crown Glass, Plaster of Paris, Roman and Portland Cements, Gold Mouldings for Rooms and Picture Frames at moderate prices, Wholesale and Retail.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street), Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, &c. Hair Mattresses Re-made.

Publications.

HODGES, SMITH, AND CO. Beg to announce the arrival of their Annual Selection of ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS. Comprising all the New Works of the season. They would invite an early description of their magnificent stock of HANDSOMELY BOUND BOOKS, In elegant and antique Morocco; Bagster's Bibles, Prayer Books, and Church Services, In every variety of Binding, with rich Ornamental Mountings, suitable for Presentation; Also a great variety of Prayer Books in Plain Binding. Poets, Wit, and Humour, Illustrated, 21s. Moore's Paradise and the Peri, 4to., Illuminated, £2 2s. Tennyson's Poems, Illustrated Edition, 21s. Moore's Lalla Rookh, New Edition, with numerous Illustrations by Tenniel, 21s. Gatty's Parables from Nature, Illustrated Edition, 10s 6d. Roberts' Sketches in the Holy Land, 6 Vols., Half Morocco; £5 18s 6d. HODGES, SMITH, AND CO., Booksellers to the University, 104, GRAFTON-ST.

NEW WORKS. Sold by GEORGE HERBERT, 117, GRAFTON-STREET. Bacon, his Life and Character. By Hepworth Dixon. 8vo 12s. Motley's History of the United Netherlands. 2 vols., 8vo 30s. Life of Daniel Wilson, Bishop of Calcutta. 8vo 9s. Nineteen Years in Polynesia. By Turner. 8vo 12s. Journal and Correspondence of Lord Auckland. 4 vols. 30s. The Sea and its Living Wonders. By Hasting. Thruff's Introduction to the Psalms. 2 vols. 30s.

[illegible] to enable [illegible] appear before the assignee.

Mr. Heron, Q.C., appeared on behalf of creditors, and objected to bail being allowed.

His Lordship said that if possible the insolvent should have an opportunity of attending, and it was finally arranged that a reference should be made to the chief clerk.

In re William Mallin.

The insolvent had been heard on a former day. He had not given up to the assignee a farm which he held in Enniskillen, and in consequence was sent back to prison.

In re Lockhart, a bankrupt.

In this case Messrs. Guinness and Mahon had sought to prove for £1,700, the full amount of bills due to them without deducting a payment of 4s 6d in the pound which they had received out of the estate of Rogerson.

Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., on the part of the assignees submitted that the payment of 4s 6d ought to be deducted from the amount of the proof.

His Lordship said that the uniform practice in England and Ireland had been, that where a proof had been made before the receipt of a payment, the proof should stand for the full amount. Under the circumstances, he would follow that practice in the present case, but, at the same time, he saw no reason for the rule, and he was prepared to hear the question argued, should it again arise.

Mr. Heron said the practice referred to had been followed by the late Judge Macan, and there was no case either in England or Ireland in the Court of Appeal deciding that such was the law. Therefore, he would ask his lordship's leave to have a case stated in this instance for the Court of Appeal.

His Lordship said, that as he found there was only a dividend of one shilling in the pound in the case, he could not allow a case to go to the Court of Appeal, but he would have the case deliberately argued on any future occasion on which it might arise.

In re Gustavus Hudson.

In this case the bankrupt had been a builder in [illegible] street. A composition of 10s in the pound was agreed to by the creditors.

Mr. Molloy, on behalf of the bankrupt, applied to annul the bankruptcy.

His Lordship, having ascertained that the agreement for the composition had been duly acted upon, granted the application.

In re Walsh.

There was a further meeting in this case for the examination of witnesses.

Mr. D. C. Heron appeared for the assignees.

COMMISSION DE LUNATICO INQUIRENDO.

YESTERDAY.

(Before Mr. Henn, Q.C., Mr. Brady, Q.C., and a Special Jury.)

In the matter of Henry Butler Clarke Wandesforde, an alleged lunatic.

An inquisition, by direction of the Lord Chancellor, was held yesterday, in the Nisi Prius Court, before the Lunacy Commissioners and a special jury, for the purpose of inquiring into the state of mind of Henry Butler Clarke Wandesforde, an alleged lunatic, and also with respect to the property to which he was entitled. The petitioners were the John Prior and his wife, Mrs. Sarah Prior, sister to the [illegible]

Dress.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. BROWN, THOMAS, AND CO. Have now ready for Sale a most extensive Assortment of Fancy Jewellery, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, with an endless variety of other Articles, suitable for Christmas Presents. Fancy Headdresses, Coronets, Flowers, Wreaths, Feathers, &c., New Millinery, Bonnets, Rimmed Straw Bonnets, French Pattern Mantles, Fancy Evening Dresses, in great variety. Fancy Dresses, Droguets, Brocaded Winceys, &c. BROWN, THOMAS, AND CO., GRAFTON-STREET. P.S.—The Establishment will be closed on Wednesday (St. Stephen's Day), the 26th inst.

GOODS FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES AT TRADE PRICE. HIBERNIAN HOUSE, ASTON'S QUAY. M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, AND COMPANY have now ready for sale their Annual Supply of prime useful Goods for CHARITABLE PURPOSES consisting of BLANKETS, FLANNELS, LINSEYS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &c., &c. SHAWLS, &c., &c. A Special Lot of LINSEY DRESSES, PRIME WARM MANTLES. at a Reduction of 40 per cent. N.B.—Odd Lots of Table Lots, Cloths, Napkins, Towels, and Glass Cloths, on sale.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY—WINTER CATTLE SHOW. LEEDS WOOLLEN HALL, 17, 18, AND 19, CORN MARKET, DUBLIN—ESTABLISHED 1821. At the present show of Manufacture and Agriculture in the Royal Dublin Society, the judges have awarded to the LEEDS WOOLLEN HALL the SILVER MEDAL and HONORARY CERTIFICATE, for the best piece of IRISH MANUFACTURED FRIEZE EXHIBITED, and commended others, together with several pieces of IRISH TWEEDS, for beauty of Texture and splendid Finish. HIS EXCELLENCY the LORD LIEUTENANT has been graciously pleased to select a portion of this FRIEZE, and expressed his admiration of the splendid collection of IRISH MANUFACTURE from this Establishment.

CHRISTMAS WEEK. We respectfully announce that we have remarked and laid out for Special Sale, during the coming week, LARGE SELECTIONS OF CHOICE AND FASHIONABLE GOODS, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Among the various Lots, will be found a Large Number Of FRENCH MODELS in RICH MANTLES, MILLINERY, and FANCY BONNETS, HATS, HEAD DRESSES, &c., ONE-THIRD BELOW THEIR ORIGINAL PRICES. FANCY DRESS DEPARTMENT. Numerous Selections in DROGUETS, RIPS and BROCADED WINCEYS, with a quantity of TWO-FLOUNCED DRESSES, Decided Bargains. SHAWL DEPARTMENT. SEVERAL HUNDRED SHAWLS, Fancy Styles and Select Goods, much reduced, with a Parcel of FRENCH FILLED GOODS, Bought much under their value. BERLIN WOOL and FANCY DEPARTMENTS. We have just completed extensive Purchases of attractive and useful Novelties:— BLANKETS, FLANNELS, COUNTERPANES, DRUGGETS, CLOAKINGS, and every variety of WARM CLOTHING FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES, CHARGED AT TRADE PRICES. M'SWINEY, DELANY, AND CO., SACKVILLE-STREET. N.B.—Fresh arrivals in Paris Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, Fashionable Goods.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS. SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO. announce the return of their Buyer with a magnificent assortment of FANCY CABINET AND JEWELLERY GOODS, Specially adapted to the present season. BRACELETS, BROOCHES, CLASPS, SOLITAIRES, DRESS HAIR PINS, LINKS, STUDS, &c., And a great variety of ORNAMENTS, WORK BOXES, DRESSING CASES, DISPATCH BOXES, WRITING DESKS, STEREOSCOPES, CHESS AND DRAUGHT BOARDS, A very choice selection of the Newest, Most Interesting, and Scientific Games, &c. THE IMPROVED GAME OF MERELLS AND INVASION OF NAPLES. COMMERCIAL HALL, 91, 92, & 93, GRAFTON-STREET, & 43 & 44, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN.

SWITZER, FERGUSON, & CO. Have now prepared an extensive and choice assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, in all the prevailing styles. HIGHLAND AND INVERNESS CAPES In immense variety, and specially adapted to the season. YOUTHS' SUITS, In every material, and made up in the usual good style for which this establishment is so justly famed. THE ORDER DEPARTMENT Is under most careful and experienced superintendence. COMMERCIAL HALL, 91, 92, AND 93, GRAFTON-STREET, AND 43 & 44, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN.

COMMERCIAL HALL. We respectfully announce the arrival of extensive purchases in FLANNELS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, RUGS, LINENS AND SHEETINGS, CALICOES, MUSLINS, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, WINCEYS, &c., WOOL SHAWLS, CHEAP DRESSES, &c., suitable for the season, and for charitable and other purposes, all of which will be charged at WHOLESALE PRICES. SWITZER, FERGUSON, AND CO., 91, 92, AND 93, GRAFTON-STREET, AND 43 AND 44, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE HIBERNIAN HOUSE, TAILORING AND READY-MADE DEPARTMENT, is now fully supplied with every Fashionable Style of Garment, for Gentlemen's, Youths', and Children's wear, suited to the present Season. M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, AND CO., ASTON'S-QUAY, DUBLIN. N.B.—An immense supply of Balmoral Capes.

ORIENTAL AND COLONIAL OUTFITS Executed with the greatest Despatch and Economy. Detailed lists of Outfit, with every information, sent free upon application. J. S. WILSON, Shirtmaker and Outfitter, 26, NASSAU-STREET (near Grafton-street).

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS? WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S, of every Size and Price; THE MATERIALS and HAND-SEWING EXCELLENT, with all the new Improvements in Shape (the PATENT and SANS PLI), West End and Piccadilly COLLARS, BRACES, TIES, &c. MARY CRAIG, HOSIER, 47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

JOHN PARKER, 35, DAME-STREET, BOOTMAKER TO THE QUEEN, &c., Begs to direct the attention of the nobility and gentry to his present Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, the prices of which will be found as low as is consistent with first-class work, finished in the style for which this Establishment has been famous for so many years. J. P. keeps a large supply of Blacking, Patent and Waterproof Varnish, Breeches Paste, Top Liquid, Brushes, and Top Powders of all colours, Spurs, &c. N.B.—Some boots and shoes, slightly soiled, will be disposed of at a considerable reduction.

Miscellaneous.

GOODS FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS Charged Wholesale Prices. 500 Pair of Blankets, 4s 3d to 8s per Pair. Rugs, Counterpanes, Flannels, Checks, Corduroys, Calicoes, &c., &c. SCOTT, BELL, AND CO., 2, 3, 4, AND 5, WELLINGTON-QUAY.

RAZORS, DUBLIN MADE. First-class Quality, can only be had at the Manufacturer THOMPSON AND O'NEILL, STATE CUTLERS TO HER MAJESTY, No. 7, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN. Agents for the Plantagenet Guard Razors, and Saunders' Metallic Tablet Sharpener.

TABLE CUTLERY.—THOMPSON AND O'NEILL Beg to solicit Families to inspect their Stock of Ivory Handled Dinner Knives, Breakfast ditto, Round of Beef Knives and Forks; Head and Foot, side and Poultry Carvers, being all of their own Manufacture, for which their Establishment has been so eminent for the last fifty years. THOMPSON AND O'NEILL, State Cutlers to her Majesty, 7, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

VALUABLE AND USEFUL PRESENTS. Indian Gongs, Electro-plate Tea and Coffee Services, Toast Racks, Fish Knives and Forks in Cases, Dessert Knives and Forks, Electro-plate Bread and Cake Baskets, Bread Platters and Knives, Bird Cages, Papier-mache Trays, Cutlery, Dish Covers, Marble-top Tables, for Halls and Drawingrooms, Tea Urns, Cruet Frames. The above are all of engaged quality, and moderate in price. JOHN MAGUIRE, MANUFACTURING IRONMONGER, 10, DAWSON-STREET.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING. A magnificent assortment IN TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT HODGES AND SON'S, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20, & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay. Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

GAS LIGHTING. The newest and most beautiful designs for Gas Lustres, Hall, Study, and Lobby Lights, in ARTISTIC BRONZE, ORMOLU AND CRYSTAL. WILLIAM DANIEL, Having just completed his Winter Stock, which embraces every novelty, and affords a varied collection to choose from at very moderate prices, claims particular attention to the superior quality of his gas fittings and mode of erection. Gas Engineering Establishment and Show-rooms, 55, MARY STREET, DUBLIN. Sole Agent for the Patent National Gas Apparatus, for lighting Country Mansions, Colleges, Factories, Mills, &c.

IRON BEDSTEAD MANUFACTORY, SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE-PLACE. (Near the Drogheda Railway Terminus, Dublin.) Every description of Iron Bedsteads are here manufactured, and here only the PATENT FAUCET JOINT BEDSTEAD, so much approved for its simplicity of construction, elegance, and strength. ** Attention of the trade is especially invited to the new PATENT ENAMELLED IRON BEDSTEADS, specimens of which are now on view.

KINAHAN, SONS, AND SMITH beg to inform their Customers and the Public that for the purpose of preventing a continuance of imposition, they have new seals and labels on their whiskey and brandy bottles, and, as a further precaution, the corks are all branded with the name "Kinahan."
Kinahan's L L Whiskey .. .. 19s per gallon.
" 5 years old .. .. 17s 8d "
Cognac Brandy .. .. 26s and 32s "
Ditto Rare old .. .. 6s 6d and 7s per flask.
CARLISLE BUILDINGS, DUBLIN.

118, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET. CHRISTMAS CIRCULAR. I have purchased from the executors of the late M. E. HART Six Puncheons of Old Whiskey, of John Jameson & Son's make.
No. 2,636, 2,637, 2,638 } 6 years old in May. Stored in 1855.
No. 3,006, 3,007, 3,008 } 5 years old in May. Stored in 1856.
AND FINEST BRANDIES IMPORTED.
N.B.—The only bottled drink I keep is Guinness' XX Porter, Bass' Bitter Ale, Cairnes' Sweet do., } In Prime Order. Sherry, 24s to 38s. Pale and Gold. Port, 27s to 42s, Crusted. Champagne, Claret, and other Choice Wines.

TEA.—It is quite refreshing to read some of the advertisements lately published about this article of consumption. We certainly cannot enter into competition with such statements, as we have not yet entered into that close relationship with the Celestials as to have Tea grown to order; neither can we say that no other dealer can, by possibility, have such qualities as we; but we do say, that the best markets are open to us, and that we use the judgment, matured by years of experience, in the selection of our Teas; advantages which are not common to every dealer; and, having no drawback by the retailing of sugars under cost, we are in a position to sell the same class of goods at lower prices; or, what is equal, a better class of goods at the same prices, than other dealers; and that we do this can be easily proved by a fair comparison, which we invite. GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO., Tea Dealers, The Times Tea Warehouse, 30, HENRY-STREET.

CHRISTMAS, 1860. THE FOLLOWING CASES OF WINE, &c., will be forwarded, Carriage free, to any Railway Station in Ireland, or to any Seaport Town in England or Scotland, to which there is direct Steam communication, on receipt of a cash remittance for the amount, from the 26th November until 1st January next, viz:—

Case No. 1. for £3 10s, containing
2 Bottles Finest Creaming Champagne,
1 Bottle Finest Sparkling Moselle,
1 Bottle Old East India Madeira,
2 Bottles Amontillado Sherry,
2 Bottles Golden Sherry,
1 Bottle Very Old Port (decanted),
1 Flask Old Milk Punch,
1 Flask Old Cognac Brandy,
1 Bottle Finest Old Irish Whiskey.

Case No. 2. for £3, containing
1 Bottle Sparkling Champagne,
3 Bottles Pale Dry Sherry,
3 Bottles Rich Golden ditto,
3 Bottles Old Port (decanted),
1 Bottle Old Irish Whiskey,
1 Bottle Old Cognac Brandy.

Case of French and German Wines for £3, containing
2 Bottles Claret,
2 Bottles Burgundy,
2 Bottles Sauterne,
2 Bottles Sparkling Champagne,
2 Bottles Still Hock (Bodenthal),
2 Bottles Still Moselle (Scharzberger).

The above Sample Cases will give Gentlemen, who have not as yet patronised our Establishment, a fair idea of the value we are offering in first-class Wines, &c. FAWCETT AND CO., WINE MERCHANTS AND IMPORTERS, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

A CUP OF COFFEE IN ONE MINUTE, By using Bewley and Evans' Essence of Coffee. Sold Wholesale by Bewley, Evans, and Co. And retail by all Grocers in bottles 6d and 1s each.

AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage. Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb; Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."
FINDLATER & CO., Sackville-street.
RUSSELL & CO., 5, Lower Sackville-street.
BOLTON & CO., 38, Westmoreland-street.
REILLY & SONS, 14, Westmoreland-street.
BERMINGHAM, 2, Westland-row.
FALKNER, 33, Grafton-street.
ANDREWS & CO., Dame-street.
S. BEWLEY & CO., Dame-street.
SMYTH & SONS, 1, Westland-row.
FARRELLY, 11, Leinster-street.
DALY and CO., 5, Nassau-street.
DOWNS, Monkstown.
MURPHY, Blackrock.
CAROLAN, Dundalk.
J. WADE, Galway.
Wholesale: W. JACKSON, 8, Westland-row.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS. EVANS, LEWIS, AND CO.'S PURE WORCESTER MUSTARD Can now be had from any respectable Grocer or Druggist in Ireland.

EXTRA FRENCH PASTRY FLOUR. We are now landing, ex Caroline, from Bordeaux, a cargo of Nineteen Hundred Sacks of the choicest French Flour, which we recommend to the public for the above use. To be had at all our Establishments in Town. JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, Machine Bread Bakers, BALL'S BRIDGE MILLS. Monday, 17th Dec., 1860.

Wants.

MUSIC TUITIONS.—A Young Lady, having had much experience in teaching, and having some hours disengaged, wishes to obtain a few Music Tuitions; terms for one hour three times a week, one guinea per month; or would undertake the music of a school.—Address "R. A. M., Music Tuitions," IRISH TIMES Office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, of high character and connections, a Royal Scholar and First Honorman of T.C.D., desires employment as Junior Classical Master at a First-class School; advertiser is of the Church of England.—Address "J. D.," 18, Nassau-street, Dublin.

WILL be shortly disengaged, a most respectably connected Young Man, who has filled situations of trust with credit; can act as Accountant, Collector, or Corresponding Clerk, understands country as well as city business, especially in the management of solicitors' and land agents' offices; can give unexceptionable references as to character and capabilities, and to present employer now in town, who will feel a pleasure in bearing testimony to his efficiency.—Please address "C. B.," IRISH TIMES Office.

WANT SITUATIONS.

LADY'S MAID, or Attendant on an Invalid Lady, a respectable Person, just disengaged; she fully understands her business in every respect; can be highly recommended [illegible] full satisfaction [illegible] mistress, who resides in town at present, and can [illegible] advertiser [illegible] faction to any lady who would require her services; [illegible] is a Catholic.—Address to "M. A. M." 17, Erne-place, off Holles-street, Dublin; will be heard of for a week.

AS COOK, by an active Young Woman, who understands her business in all its departments, and who can give the most unexceptionable testimonials as to character and capability.—Address "J. B.," 10, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

HOUSEMAID, or would go as HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID in the city, a respectable Young Person; is a native of England, and of the Established Church; she can be highly recommended by a lady in Ireland.—Please address "B. E. C.," 55, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

COOK.—A Lady wishes to procure a place for a steady, active Young Woman, a native of Wales; she makes excellent pastry and butter, &c.—Address to M. [illegible], Castleknock.

A LADY is anxious to procure a Situation for a smart, active Woman, as COOK, or PLAIN COOK in a respectable family, as she is going to make an arrangement in her establishment; she understands soups, made up dishes and pastries, and could take charge of a small dairy, if required; has no objection to town or country.—Address "M. B.," 83, Lower Gardiner-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

INDOOR SERVANT, a Young Man who has been under two first-class Butlers for twelve months, understands cleaning plate, waiting on table, &c., is a Protestant and can be highly recommended.—Address "H. B.," IRISH TIMES Office.

PORTER.—A respectable Young Man wishes to obtain a situation as above, in a public office, or other place of business; is a Protestant; can read and write; and can be highly recommended by a gentleman in town as to the strictest honesty and sobriety.—Address "A. M.," IRISH TIMES Office.

VALET.—A Young Man, of good address, wishes to obtain a situation as above, to a gentleman; can be highly recommended.—Please address to "T. M.," IRISH TIMES Office, or 10, South King-street.

AS BUTLER, or GENERAL INDOOR SERVANT, a steady, respectable Man, who can be well recommended; advertiser is a Protestant; has no objection to the town or country; and he understands his business perfectly well.—Address "A. B.," 3, Clare-street, or 7, Dame-street.

Wanted.

WANTED, for a Grammar School, a MASTER, to assist in the general business of the school; a gentleman who is a member of a University, and can teach drawing, will be preferred; salary according to qualifications.—Address "G. S.," care of Mr. M'GEE, Bookseller, Nassau-street, Dublin.

WANTED, FOR THE RANELAGH INSTITUTION, ATHLONE, a resident Assistant, fully competent to teach Science, Classics, and French; salary, £40 a year.—Copies of testimonials to be forwarded to Mr. MACNAMARA, Athlone. Vacancies for two or three Boarders.

WANTED, as an APPRENTICE, a Young Girl to the Stationery, Bookselling, and General Fancy business; must be able to write and keep accounts; age 15 to 18 years.—Apply to Mr. BUXTON, General Merchant, Longford.

PICTURE FRAMES IN ENDLESS VARIETY, THE MANUFACTORY, 22, ANGLESEA-STREET, COLLEGE-GREEN. It is but justice to myself as well as to the Public requiring pictures of any kind Framed, to apprise them of this Establishment; as neither situation nor outward pretensions are favourable for attracting public notice, it is, therefore, the more necessary to make it known through this medium, to those who have not as yet honoured me with a call. The approbation invariably expressed by those who have dealt with me warrants me in asserting that this house is now recognised as the most eligible in the city for good work, low charges, careful framing, punctuality, and despatch; and it shall be my constant endeavour to merit and justify these encomiums. Photographs framed in all styles in a few minutes. EDWARD SMITH, Picture Frame, Carver, and Gilder, Picture-restorer, Print Seller. Manufactory and Stores, 22, ANGLESEA-STREET. Parties furnishing may here get engravings, drawings, &c., &c., ready framed at much lower prices than in houses of more pretension.

CHRISTMAS TREES AND TWELFTH NIGHT CANDLES. CHARLES SHARP, Wax and Tallow Chandler, and Lamp Oil Merchant, 13, LEINSTER-STREET, MERRION-SQUARE. Respectfully acquaints his juvenile friends, that he has a large assortment of the above Candles, of varied sizes and colours, ready for delivery.

HALF-HOLIDAY ON WASHING-DAY! FOR CHEAP AND EASY WASHING use Harper Twelvetrees' SOAP POWDER, by which the saving of time, trouble, labour, firing, soap, "tongue and temper," is astonishingly great. No rubbing required, however dirty the clothes. A Penny Packet is equal to Ten Pennyworths of Soap. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Patentee:—HARPER TWELVETREES, Bromley-by-Bow, London. Wholesale by T. H. EVANS, 65, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, Dublin. Agents Wanted.

GAS SPERMACETI CANDLES.—The most Elegant Candle of the Season. SPERMACETI AND PARAFFIN CANDLES. Reduced in Price. GEORGE DIXON, SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURER, OIL MERCHANT, &c. WAREROOMS, 1 and 2, UPPER ERNE-STREET, Continuation of Holles-street, Merrion-square.

CANDLES, LAMP OILS, &c. FINEST WAX AND SPERM CANDLES, EAST INDIAN WAX, COMPOSITES OF ALL QUALITIES, BEST TALLOW MOULDS AND DIPTS, FINEST COLZA OIL. HAMPTON LEEDOM, AND CO., Wax and Tallow Chandlers, Agents to Price's Patent Candle Co., 34 AND 35, MOORE-STREET.

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT, MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT, Mastic Cement, Plaster of Paris, and unglazed Sanitary Pipes, Manufactured by FRANCIS, BROTHERS, & POTT, NINE ELMS, London, And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices, at their NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, Near the Custom-house, Dublin.

Medical.

THE POOR MAN'S COUGH DROPS, for Coughs, Colds, and affections of the chest, accompanied by difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, or Wheezing. It promotes expectoration, removes difficulty of breathing, and relieves the soreness and oppression of the chest which usually accompany Pulmonary Complaints. From its nature it may be given to children with perfect safety. Sold, wholesale only, by BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 3, MARY-STREET, DUBLIN.

TOOTH-ACHE! FACE-ACHE! DISEASED GUMS! "ESSONS' UNFAILING REMEDIES" have given relief to Thousands, and are now within the reach of all. Sold in Bottles at 6d, 1s, and 2s 6d each; or by post, free, for sixteen stamps. Prepared only by WILLIAM LEDGER ESSON, L.M., Medical Chemist and Dentist, Drug Hall, 39, HENRY-STREET, Dublin.

HAIR DYE.—A LADY, the widow of an officer, has a most valuable receipt for dying HAIR, purchased by her late husband in Greece. It is the only dye that cannot be discovered, and no one is required to assist in applying it. A person may bathe, &c., it is indelible. Manufactured only by A. ROSS, and may be had of his agent Mr. THOMAS HACKETT, 14, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin, for 3s. 6d. per box. By post, free for 54 stamps.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 15, GRAFTON-STREET, Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded. Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from - - 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from 5 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 15, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

DR. DE JONGH'S (Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium) LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL, Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS. Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest. Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids. OPINION OF W. MURDOCH, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., Medical Officer of Health, St. Mary, Rotherhithe, &c., &c. "I entertain a high opinion of Dr. de Jongh's valuable Oil, the results in my practice being much more satisfactory since I have administered it than they were when I used the preparations of pale oil usually sold by the druggists. I never can get two samples of them alike, whereas Dr. de Jongh's Oil is always the same in taste, colour, and other properties. MY OWN OPINION IS, THAT IT IS THE BEST OIL SOLD." Sold only in Imperial Half-pints, 2s 6d; pints, 4s 9d; Quarts 9s; capsuled and labelled with Dr. DE JONGH's stamp and signature, "without which none can possibly be genuine," by respectable Chemists. SOLE CONSIGNEES, ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C. AGENTS IN DUBLIN: GEORGE OLDHAM and CO. (Wholesale and Retail), [illegible] Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY and EVANS, [illegible] Lower Sackville-street; and Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lower [illegible]-street.

HOUSE-FURNISHING AND MANUFACTURING IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, AND 20 AND 21, ASTON'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

HODGES AND SONS,

Proprietors of the above Establishment, respectfully beg leave to notify to the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland, and to the Inhabitants of Dublin, that owing to the increase of their Business, they have of late been obliged to enlarge their Warehouse considerably, which now comprises

EIGHT LARGE SHOW-ROOMS,

Devoted to the several Departments in the subjoined List, which are so arranged as to much facilitate the selection of Goods. They are now replete with the Winter Stock of FIRST CLASS GOODS, all marked at most Moderate Prices.

The KITCHEN RANGE DEPARTMENT contains an immense assortment of the justly celebrated "FLAVELL'S PRIZE KITCHENER," also the PATENT AMERICAN ECONOMICAL COOKING STOVE, for which they are agents, and a great variety of other Open and Close Fire Ranges.

The GRATE, STOVE, and FENDER DEPARTMENT comprises an unexampled Stock of STOVE GRATES in FINE-CAST, BERLIN, BLACK STEEL, ORMOLU, and TILE GRATES, OFFICE, WAREHOUSE, CHURCH, HARNESS-ROOM, and LAUNDRY STOVES.

An immense variety of Fenders suitable for every purpose, in Berlin, Black Steel, Ormolu, and Bronze, and a large assortment of FIRE-IRONS.

The BATH and TOILET-WARE DEPARTMENT contains Sponge, Sitz, Hip, Reclining, and Hot-Water Baths, Portable and Pillar shower Baths, and all other descriptions; also, a handsome assortment of Sets of TOILET-WARE of Newest Designs, specially worthy of attention.

The BEDSTEAD and BEDDING DEPARTMENT contains an immense variety of IRON and BRASS BEDSTEADS, of the most elegant designs and colours; CHILDREN'S COTS and SERVANTS' BEDSTEADS and STRETCHERS, Sold with or without Bedding.

The ELECTRO-PLATE DEPARTMENT contains a splendid assortment of TEA and COFFEE SETS, CRUET FRAMES, Egg and Liqueur Frames, Cake Baskets, Butter Coolers, Tea Urns, Kettles and Stands, Corner Dishes, Candlesticks, Dessert Knives and Forks in Cases, Fish Carvers, Spoons, and Forks, &c.

HODGES AND SONS respectfully invite intending Purchasers to inspect, in addition to the above Departments, their Stock of
BRONZED TEA URNS and SWING KETTLES, all of which are of the best London make,
PAPIER MACHE and IRON TRAYS,
BRITANNIA METAL and BLOCK TIN DISH COVERS,
NICKEL SILVER and BRITANNIA METAL GOODS,
TABLE CUTLERY, BRUSHES,
HAT and UMBRELLA STANDS,
FIREPROOF SAFES and BOXES
PATENT MANGLES,
and an endless variety of every Requisite in
HOUSE FURNISHING IRONMONGERY.

B. HYAM'S
LEADING STYLES FOR BOYS AND YOUTHS.

The following are specially recommended:—
JUVENILE BELT DRESSES, designed and made in new and improved styles and various fabrics, 10s 6d, 13s 6d, 15s 6d, 16s 6d, and 21s.
LITTLE BOYS' CAPES, The most beautiful fashions of the day, 10s 6d, 16s 6d, and 20s.
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' OVERCOATS, an immense variety to select from, 13s 6d, 18s 6d, 25s, and 30s.
BOYS' & YOUTHS' GRECIAN & SAC JACKETS, in the newest and most durable materials for House and School wear, 8s 6d, 12s 6d, 15s 6d, and 20s.
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' ENTIRE SUITS—the Eton, Harrow, and Rugby, in the newest fabrics for the season, 20s, 25s, 30s, and 35s.
LITTLE BOYS' BELT DRESS SUITS, for School, Home, or Dress Wear, 10s 6d, 16s 6d, 20s, and 26s.
BOYS' and YOUTHS' DRESS SUITS In Super and Extra Fine Durable Black and Coloured Cloths, 26s, 32s, 38s, and 45s.
The "Much-admired" and "Novel" KNICKERBOCKER SUITS FOR BOYS, 25s, 32s, 38s, and 45s. Made to Order from elaborate Materials, specially adapted for those becoming Boyhood Suits.
TROUSERS and VESTS FOR BOYS and YOUTHS, in every kind of Material, Style, Price, and Size.
B. HYAM, JUVENILE TAILOR AND CLOTHIER, 30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

FRENCH FILLED LONG SHAWLS.
We have received several cases of the above, from the most eminent makers in France, at prices as moderate as the Paisley Shawls, and respectfully solicit an inspection.
S. OLDHAM AND SONS, 12, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.
French Fancy Gilt Table Ornaments, French Jewellery, Bracelets, Brooches, and Clasps, Fancy Hair Nets, Gilt Hair Ornaments and Pins.
JAMES FORREST AND SONS
Have just received a superb collection of the above fashionable Fancy Goods, suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, to which they respectfully solicit an early inspection.
100 and 101, GRAFTON-STREET.

WINTER MANTLES.
We have now the largest stock, for this season, of Sealskin, good quality, from One to Two Guineas; Black and Brown French and German Sattara Cloths, French cut Plushes, &c., &c.
A variety of Mantles from 13s. 6d., suitable for Presents.
Respectfully, JOSEPH MANNING, Exclusive Mantle Manufacturer, 23, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

CHRISTMAS, 1860.
To select useful presents for JUVENILE AMATEURS, see our new price list of Tool and Tool-chests, which may be had on application, Gratis, or Gratis and Postage free to any address.
BOOTH, BROTHERS, 63, UPPER STEPHEN-STREET.

In the matter of
CHARLES FRIBOHRN, deceased, the late Eminent Boot Maker, 17, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.
The extensive Stock of BOOTS and SHOES selling at reduced prices, which affords a favourable opportunity for Gentlemen to supply themselves at Low Prices, as the Stock must be Sold without reserve, to close the Executors' accounts.

ELEPHANT HOUSE, 46, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
Factory—WILLIAMS'S-ROW.
Stock now complete in every Department.
ELVERY AND CO.'S Vulcanised Waterproofs are cut and made at their own Factory in Dublin, therefore they can give a guarantee with each Garment.
WATERPROOFS, warranted not to Stick in any Climate.
Waterproof Boots, Long and Short.
Vulcanised Siphonia Coats and Capes,
Vulcanised Siphonia Cloaks and Hoods for Ladies,
Vulcanised Waterproofs expressly for Clergymen,
Vulcanised Reversible Alpaca Coats and Capes,
Vulcanised Swansdown or very Heavy Coats and Capes,
Vulcanised White Heavy and Light Coats and Capes,
Vulcanised Leggings, Trousers, and Petticoats,
Vulcanised Hats, Caps, and Sou'-Westers,
And every description of Waterproofs in Stock.
CART, DRAY, and RICK COVERS, CAR and KNEE APRONS.
Oil Coats and Capes for Farm Servants,
Oil Hats, Caps, and Sou'-Westers, for ditto.
OVER SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.
Gutta Percha Tubings, Beltings, Buckets, Sheet for Tanks, Thin Sheet for Medical use, Soles, Solution, &c.
India Rubber Articles—such as Washers, Buffers, Socket-rings, Valves, Packing, Pump Buckets, Gas Bags, Machine Belting, Wheel tires, and many other articles for Mechanical purposes, always in Stock or made to order.
India Rubber Hose for Brewers, one, two, three, and four ply, in Stock at present.
India Rubber Mill Bands, from two inches to seven, two, three, and four ply, in Stock at present.
Gutta Percha Mill Bands, from two inches to seven, in Stock at present.
And every size in Vulcanised Washers are made to order.
India Rubber Tubing for Gas.
ELVERY & CO., Gutta Percha and India Rubber Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail. ELEPHANT HOUSE, 46, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

FINGAL PIN, FINGAL EARRINGS, FINGAL SLEEVE-LINKS, } Registered.
The above are copies of an Irish Antique, now in possession of the Manufacturer.
THOMAS BRUNKER, Watchmaker, and direct Importer of French Clocks, 111, Grafton-street, opposite the Provost's.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
WILLIAM ACHESON begs leave to inform his friends and patrons that his stock consists of an immense variety of Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Plate and Plated Ware, suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Amongst the Jewellery may be seen fine Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklettes, Rings, &c., set with Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, and Opal, and every other gem now in estimation.
WILLIAM ACHESON AND CO., 109, GRAFTON-STREET.
N.B.—Plate, &c., Lent on Hire.

ELEGANT PRESENTS.
Two beautiful French Gilt Time Pieces, and One Marble do. with 14-day best finished movements striking the hours and quarters.
A Lady's first-class Gold Skeleton Lever Watch and fine Gold Chain.
A fine Gold Snake Bracelet Set with five large Emeralds.
A first-class Silver-plated Tea Set, of the newest design; also a Gentleman's Gold Hunting Watch, to be sold considerably less than the first cost price, at
JOHN PRESCOTT'S, Watch and Clock Maker, 9, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

ELECTRO-PLATE, WITH 25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT OFF.
WILLIAM ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has several articles in the first quality Electro-Plate equal to new, which he can sell at a discount of 25 per cent.

	Former Price.	Present Price
A Set of Dish Covers,	13 Guineas	£10
Do. Cornice Dishes and Warmer,	30 gs.	£22
A Soup Tureen,	13 gs.	£10
A Coffee Tray,	13 gs.	£10
A Three-Arm Epergne,	25 gs.	£20
A Tea and Coffee Service,	18 gs.	£14
Four Sauce Tureens,	20 gs.	£15

An inspection is respectfully solicited by
WILLIAM ACHESON AND CO., 109, GRAFTON-STREET.
N.B.—Plate, &c., Lent on Hire.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS AS CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
C. RANKIN begs to inform his patrons and the public that he keeps a select stock of the above Ornaments—Plain, also Mounted on Gold and Silver—which he will dispose of at moderate prices.
PLEASE OBSERVE
C. RANKIN, Bog Oak Carver, and Manufacturing Jeweller, 12, NASSAU-STREET, (Corner of South Frederick-street), DUBLIN.

CHRISTMAS REDUCTION.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
JAMES MAYFIELD begs most respectfully to acquaint his numerous friends and customers that his annual reduction takes place This Day, and will continue until the 10th of next month.
Parties about to purchase Christmas Gifts and Presents will find a considerable saving by purchasing at his establishment.
The following is a Curtailed List of Stock:—

Gold Watches from £3 10s 0d	Gold Bracelets,	Silver Brooches,
Silver ditto from £2 0s 0d	" Brooches,	" Bracelets,
Gold Chains,	" Fancy Rings,	" Chains,
" Chatelaines,	" Signet Rings,	" Toothpicks,
" Seals and Keys,	" Charms,	" Pencil Cases,
" Studs,	" Lockets (in endless variety)	" Nut Crackers,
" Pins,	" Sleeve Links,	" Knife, Fork, and Spoon,
	" Earrings,	" Thimbles, &c.

PLATE, AND PLATED WARE.
The highest price given for old Gold and Silver, old Watches, &c.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
Dublin, December 8th, 1860.
P.S.—A few Second-hand Gold Watches and Chains, at half the original price, suitable for presents.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUEL'S, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET. New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets &c., at remarkably low prices.

YOUNG HOUSEKEEPERS will effect a considerable saving by visiting WILLIAM WHITESTONE'S ESTABLISHMENT, 23 and 24, NORTH EARL STREET, DUBLIN, where there is at all times an extensive stock of HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, Brushes, Japanned Trays, and London Tea Urns, Fenders, and Fire-irons, Saddlery, Superior Knives and Forks, Block Tin Dish Covers; ELECTRO-PLATED and SOLID ARGENTINE SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, TEA and COFFEE POTS; Cruet and Liqueur Frames, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays; All of which are marked at the same unusually Low Prices as have established this as decidedly THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN IRELAND.

GARIBALDI'S CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—For Old and Young, and suited to all classes !!!
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK, only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d. !!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON, The real and only genuine Manufacturers, 14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order. Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired.

THE TOILET.—Combs, Brushes, Sponges, and all other Toilet Requisites, of first-class quality, in large variety, at J. and H. TRAYNOR'S Old-Established Warehouse, 90, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET. Only manufacturer of the celebrated Wild Boar Hair Brushes, 10s per pair.

ORNAMENTAL COMBS FOR THE HAIR.
Mrs. BIRCH
Has just received a further assortment of Fancy Combs, perfectly new in design, and at prices much under those of last Season. Hair Nets, Fans, &c., as usual, in endless variety.
1, MOLESWORTH-STREET, (Corner House.)

NOTICE.
THOMAS A. POLSON, CONFECTIONER AND PASTRY COOK,
Begs most respectfully to acquaint his numerous patrons and the public generally, that he has resumed business with a new and well-assorted Stock of French and German Confections, Bon Bons, Syrups, Crystallised Fruits, &c.
T. A. P. is happy to state that he has retained the services of his former unrivalled staff of Cooks, Confectioners, and Waiters. All orders for the furnishing of Dejeuners, Dinners, and Ball Suppers, will receive his best personal attention.
Christmas Cakes and New Year's Gifts in preparation. Country orders attended to.
17, LEINSTER-STREET, MERRION-SQUARE.
Dublin, December 11th, 1860.

MISTLETOE! MISTLETOE!!
Irish Pine Apples, Hothouse Grapes, Foreign ditto, Cob Filberts and Chestnuts, Forbidden Fruit, Tangerine Oranges, Also Fancy Boxes of French Plums, Crystallised Fruits, &c.
A most extensive and well-chosen stock of the above, at moderate prices, at
MRS. JANE KELLY'S, 34, GRAFTON-STREET, (corner of Anne-street,)
Fruiterer to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
N.B.—Regimental Messes supplied.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST TEAS AND COFFEES IN IRELAND
Are to be had at the
NEW TEA ESTABLISHMENT, 14, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, (Nearly opposite the General Post-office.)
OLDHAM, BROTHERS, TEAMEN, COFFEE ROASTERS, AND SUGAR IMPORTERS.

VERY EXCELLENT
OLD PORT WINES
FRESH BOTTLED, 30s. per doz.
ALEXANDER FINDLATER AND CO., GENERAL GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
30, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, 67, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, 188, NORTH KING-STREET, } Dublin;
82, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN;
AND
S. FINDLATER AND CO., 9, RATHMINES-TERRACE.

WINES, &c., &c.—For Genuine OLD WINES, well-selected COGNAC BRANDIES, of the vintages of 1846 to 1858, VERY OLD WHISKEY, HOLLANDS and JAMAICA RUM, try the TEA AND WINE WAREHOUSE, Nos. 12 and 13, GREAT DENMARK-STREET, Established in 1837, by ROBERT BLAKE, Importer. Orders by Post executed with dispatch.
A daily delivery within five miles of Town, Blackrock, Kingstown, &c.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
OPENING OF AUSTIN'S NEW DRESSING CASE MANUFACTORY AND FANCY WAREHOUSE, 39, WESTMORELAND STREET, (opposite the Bank of Ireland.)
These Extensive Premises are now Open for Business
With a large and magnificent assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Dispatch Boxes, Work Boxes, Foreign Fancy Goods, &c., &c., &c.

ELEGANCIES FOR CHRISTMAS.
DRESSING-CASE MANUFACTORY, 90, GRAFTON-STREET.
W. MANSFIELD
Begs to announce to his numerous Patrons his return from the London and Continental Markets, with a choice and valuable Stock of New Goods, which, with those of his own Manufacture, are now ready for inspection, and solicits the honour of a visit.
Each Department has been augmented by the addition of New Goods of exquisite designs, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, with Plated, Silver, and Silver-gilt Fittings;
New Designs in Leather Bags, fitted and unfitted; Portemonnaies, Purses, &c.;
French Gilt Inkstands, Caskets, Bottles, Jewel Cases, &c., And every description of Medieval Mounted Goods, now so fashionable in London and on the Continent.
MANSFIELD, 90, GRAFTON-STREET.

HYACINTH ROOT GLASSES IN GREAT VARIETY; GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style:—
Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article of Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and dispatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Naldire's Worm Powders, and Rackem's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS, 4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

COALS.—KINGSTOWN.
Office—4, Besboro' Buildings. Yard and Stores—Sussex-place.
TALBOT COALL respectfully intimates to his numerous Customers, the Nobility and Gentry of Kingstown, Monkstown, Blackrock, and Dalkey, that he is now discharging the Mona, 180 Tons Genuine GILCRUIX COAL; and that he daily expects the arrival of the Isaiah, with 230 Tons best NEWCASTLE COAL; and the J. E. Furlong, with 100 Tons FIRST WIGAN.
T. C. having entered into contracts at an early season, and previous to the late advance in the English markets, will dispose of the present shipments at prices equally as low as those charged for an inferior article.
In Store—Gilcruix Cannel Coal and Coke.
TALBOT COALL, House and Land Agent, Auctioneer and Valuator, Coal Importer, Undertaker, 4, Besboro' Buildings, Kingstown.
N.B.—First-class Job Carriage and Safety Furniture Van Establishment.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.

A Meeting for Prayer will be held (D.V.) in the Mission Room, CORRIG-AVENUE, KINGSTOWN, on THIS (Thursday) EVG., December 20, at Eight o'clock.

I. To pray for the conversion of sinners—the reformation of the infidel, the heretic, the blasphemer, the idolater, the superstitious, the vicious, the careless, the drunkard, the abandoned, the outcast, the ungodly, the mere professor, the ignorant, the deceiver, and the deceived.

II. To give Almighty God thanks for those whom He has "turned from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan to God," and ask for greater blessings every day on all the Lord's people, by the felt presence and power of the Holy Ghost in the hearts of all classes through Jesus Christ our Lord.—You are invited to come.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the Discussion in the Coombe Class, SKINNER'S-ALLEY, on THIS (THURSDAY) EVG., DEC. 20, 1860, at half-past Seven o'clock.

Subject:—"Why is the Pope's New Dogma wrong?"
President—Mr. G. M'Guigan.

He who doubts or disbelieves the New Dogma is an infidel, and he who expresses his doubt or disbelief is a heretic.

Why did not the Church of Rome settle the new dogma long ago, when the Franciscans and Dominicans were disputing about it?

If the dogma of the Immaculate Conception is necessary for salvation now, why was it not necessary for salvation before 1854?

Does not Mr. Milner say, "The Church does not decide the controversy concerning the conception of the Blessed Virgin, and several other disputed points, because she sees nothing absolutely clear and certain concerning them, either in the written or unwritten Word; and, therefore, leaves her children to form their own opinions concerning them"?—End of Controversy, Letter xii., p. 159.

If the Word of God contained nothing about the new dogma, how did the Pope discover it?

If this were a doctrine necessary for salvation, would not the Scriptures have taught it?

Can that be the *true* Church which contradicts Scripture?

Can that Church have *unity* which contradicts itself?

Why need any trust in the Blessed Virgin and the Saints, when the Lord Jesus Christ is able to "save for ever them that come to God by him; always living to make intercession for us"?—Heb. vii. 25, Roman Catholic Bible.

Roman Catholic Friends, come and hear; bring you Bibles.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
JOHN ROBERTSON invites attention to his large and carefully selected stock of Books, suitable to the present season. Elegantly bound and illustrated edition, of the Poets, comprising Tennyson, Longfellow, Goldsmith, Wordsworth, Tupper, Poets of the 19th Century, Gems from the Poets, Home Affections of the Poets, Lays of the Holy Land, &c., each 21s.
Quaries' Emblems, elegantly bound and illustrated, 21s.
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, do. do. do. 21s.
Shakspere's Household Words, illuminated, cloth, elegant, 9s.
The Dog Crusoe, by Ballantyne, 5s.
Bruin, or the Great Bear Hunt, by Mayne Reid, 5s.
Illustrated Boy's Own Treasury, 5s.
England's Yeomen, by the Author of Ministering Children, 5s.
The Cities of Refuge, by the Rev. J. R. Macduff, 1s 6d.
Grace Abounding, by the Rev. John Baillie, 2s 6d.
JOHN ROBERTSON, 3, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN,
Agent for the London Tract Society's Publications.

FINE ART GALLERY, 12, KILDARE-STREET, DUBLIN.
B. WATKINS, Artist, Importer and Restorer of Pictures (formerly of Bachelor's-walk, and recently of Parliament-street, London), begs to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Amateurs to his Collection of Ancient and Modern Pictures, of the various Schools, now on view at his above residence.
B. WATKINS also begs to refer to his Artistic qualifications as a Restorer of Paintings, having had upwards of thirty years' experience, and been favoured with the patronage of the Nobility and Gentry of this country and England.
Collections Arranged and Catalogued, and Opinions given.

GERMAN BARM.
MASTER BAKERS, by using this Barm, will have their Sponges ready in six or seven hours, and cheaper Barm, producing Large Loaf, of delicious sweetness and flavour, &c.
Sold at 44, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY, DUBLIN.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER, 12 MERRION-SQUARE NORTH (Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday. Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s.. Medicine included.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Wednesday Evening.

In the absence of any further foreign intelligence today, English Funds exhibited a very strong appearance, and fully sustained the quotations current yesterday; additional support being derived from some extensive investments made by the public. A decidedly good appearance was again manifested here, and a full average business was transacted, prices being fully one-eighth per cent. higher than yesterday, for both Consols and New 3 per Cents. the market, as previously, closing firmly at the enhanced rates. A similar tendency can likewise be observed in the Share market, with but few exceptions, and the dealings effected were generally equal to the average.

Local Debentures were passed over without dealings, and only one quotation occurred in Railway Debentures—viz., in Dublin and Kingstown 4 per Cents., which brought their previous value.

In Banking Securities—A reactionary movement was apparent in the case of Nationals, which fell back one-eighth, but presented signs of steadiness towards the close; a small amount of business only being transacted in these shares. Royals were also one-eighth lower, and steady at the price. No dealings took place in the other Banking Shares.

In Steam—Atlantics, which have been in request for some days past, were first dealt in at an improvement of one-quarter, but quickly relapsed to the preceding quotation (£3¾), at which they left off with sellers, transactions being recorded for immediate and deferred transfer. Par was again procured for British and Irish. The only quotation which occurred in the Shares of the City of Dublin Company was a sale of the £50 Issue of 1836, at the former price, being £1 10s premium, at which weakness was observable. Dundalk Steam were not dealt in, but owing to the depression caused on the market by rumoured opposition to the Company, Shares could have been easily obtained.

In Mines—The principal variation in price has again to be remarked concerning Wicklow Coppers, which strongly upheld the fresh advance of one-quarter recorded to-day. Carysforts continued to droop, and left off with sellers, at the quotation, which is a shade lower than yesterday. Connorrees also suffered a relapse of 1s, and at the reduced price closed heavily. Castlewards were exchanged for account only at a reduction of 1s 6d per share. General Mines were again ineffectually offered, at £5¼, there being no buyer over £5. Mining Company of Ireland stood nominally £14 5s to £14 12s 6d.

The Miscellaneous Group were entirely neglected; nominal quotations in Grand Canal Stock were £38 to £39.

In Railways there was a fair business, and throughout a good appearance was manifested. Cork and Passages steadily maintained their previous value (£9 15s); Dublin and Drogheda Originals were not operated in, the thirds attained a rise of one-eighth, which was steadily sustained. Great Southern Stock gave way fractionally, but was still required at the reduction; Midland Great Westerns, of both denominations, passed hands at their former rates, respectively, and appeared steady; last price (£16½) was again ineffectually offered for Cork and Bandons. Dublin and Belfasts, and Dublin and Wexfords were both required; Waterford and Limericks are still unquoted; nominal rates were £22 12s 6d to £22 17s 6d, the last quotation being at £22 10s.

In Railway Preference an unusually large amount of business was effected, particularly in the case of Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cents. (A) which realised an advance of one-eighth for present and deferred delivery. Cork and Youghal 6 per cents. brought par. Dublin and Wexford 6 per cents. were exchanged at their previous value, and Londonderry and Enniskillen 6 per cents. produced a premium of 15s, being an improvement of 5s; both securities leaving off steadily at their respective quotations. Great Southern 4 per Cent. Stock recovered yesterday's former price, and ended with buyers.

The Stock Exchange will be closed on Monday next, 24th instant, as has been generally anticipated.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—Dec. 19.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	93⅛
Ditto for new account, 8th January	93⅛
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92⅞
Ditto for account, 8th January	92⅞ ⅞
LOCAL DEBENTURES.	
City Debentures, 4 per cent.	—
Ditto deferred ditto	82
BANKS.	
National	62⅞
Royal	26⅛
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	3⅞ ¾
British and Irish	50
Dundalk (Limited)	9
City of Dublin,	—
Ditto, issue of '33	51½
MINES.	
General Mining Company (Limited)	5¼
Mining Company of Ireland,	—
Carysfort (Limited)	20s 0d
Connorree (Limited)	53s 6d
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	74½
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas	10
National Insurance	35
RAILWAYS.	
Cork, Blackrock, & Passage	9¾ x d
Cork and Bandon	16½
Dublin and Drogheda	—
Ditto, Thirds	25
Great Southern and Western	112⅞
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford	5
Midland Great Western	52½
Do. Halves	26
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Cork and Youghal &c., 6 per cent. perpetual guaranteed No. 1	10
Dundalk and Enniskillen	10½
Cork and Bandon 5½ per cent. perpetual (eighths)	—
Ditto ditto 6 per cent. (4 per cent. perpetual after '68	4⅞
Portadown Dungannon &c. 6 per cent, preferance 'till December 1868 afterwards 5 per cent.	—
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 6 per cent. perpetual	17½
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	99⅞

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th December Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	—	93	93⅛	92⅞	—	—
Ditto for Account	93	93	92⅞	92⅞	—	—
3 per cent. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per cent. Stock	92⅞	91⅞ ⅞	92⅞	91⅞	91⅞ ⅞	91⅞ ⅞
Ditto for Account		92⅞	92⅞ ⅞			
Ditto for Account						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—DECEMBER 19.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	shut
Account	93⅛ ¼
New Threes	92¾ 93
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	shut
Account	93¼
New Threes	93 2⅞
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	shut
Account	93⅛ ¼
New Threes	92¾ 93
2·15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	shut
Account	93⅛ ¼
New Threes	92¾

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, —; Eastern Counties, —; Caledonians, 97¼; Great Northern, —; Great Western, —; Great Western of Canada, —; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 121⅛ ¼; London and North Western, 102¾ ⅞; Leeds Northern, 64½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 56¾ 5¾; Midland Stock, 138⅞ ¾; South Eastern, 88¾ 7¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 105⅞; York and North Midland, 95⅞; London and South Western, 95½; Great Western, —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 105; Grand Trunks, 25½; North British, 86¾; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, —; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols firm at 93⅛, buyers. Shares firm, at an advance on last night's rates. West Midlands and Oxfords the firmest markets. Leeds, Midlands, and Sheffield firm. Dovers, North British, Great Western, and Great Northern, are dull. Canadas steady.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Tuesday Evening.

The English Funds opened this morning at an improvement of one-eighth, and have been well supported by purchases on the part of the public throughout the day. In the Foreign Exchanges this afternoon the rate on Hamburg was a shade lower. There were again no bullion operations at the Bank to-day. The shipments of specie by the Indus, for India and China on the 20th, will represent £203,415, of which £53,000 is gold and £149,877 silver. Gold is about the same price in Paris as in London, and is about one-tenth dearer at Hamburg than at London. New York bills being quoted 104 to 105 for 60 days, there is a profit on sending gold to the United States.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Tuesday Evening.

The Funds to-day were rather firmer, and an improvement of one-eighth per cent. was quoted throughout the day. In the other departments of the Stock Exchange much firmness prevailed. There was a good demand for money to-day at 4½ to 5 per cent. for bills of a high class. The applications at the Bank were to a fair extent.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—Funds remain firm, and a further improvement of ⅛ per cent. took place. In other markets business is active, but railway stocks are again rather better.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, 3-20 P.M.—The Bourse dull. Rentes closed 68·70, or 15 centimes lower than yesterday.

[BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.]

LONDON CORN MARKET, (Horne's Report) DEC. 19.—Weather fine and frosty. Supplies of all grain small: Attendance good. Wheat in consumptive demand at Monday's rates. In Barley, Oats, and flour trade firm at fully Monday's prices.

USBORNE'S REPORT.—At this day's market supplies of all grain and flour were moderate. Weather very frosty. Wheat—English and foreign in fair demand at prices rather against buyers. Floating cargoes wanted off coast. Flour tends upwards. Indian corn against buyers decidedly. Barley also improved in value and so has Rye. Beans and peas stiffer with severe frosty weather. Oats bring more money with a healthy demand.

CORN AVERAGES, DEC. 19.—Wheat, 62,753 qrs, at 41s 5d; oats, 14,817 qrs, at 22s 1d; beans, 3,137 qrs, at 45s 6d; barley, 91,624 qrs, at 38s 7d; rye, 152 qrs, at 32s 6d; peas, 1,825 qrs, at 43s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, DEC. 19.—Sugar quiet, rice firm, saltpetre dull and easier, seeds flat.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, DEC. 13.—Beasts, 2,245; sheep, 4,230; calves, 35. Best beef, 7½d to 8d; middling, 6d to 6½d; inferior, 4d to 5d. Sheep—best wedders, 8d to 8½d; middling, 7d to 7½d; ewes, 6d to 7d; calves, 6d to 8d. There has been a large show of beasts, chiefly of good quality; prices much higher, but all was not sold. Sheep were scarce, and good quality dearer.

GLASGOW CORN MARKET, DECEMBER 19.—A good attendance at market, and moderate demand for wheat and flour at the advance of 6d per boll and barrel realised during the week. Barley scarce, and again the turn dearer. Beans firm. Peas in fair request at 22s 6d; many small buyers at 22s 3d. Indian corn rather stiffer. Oats and oatmeal unchanged in value. We have had a heavy fall of snow to-day, and up to the close of the market the English letters were not delivered. All forwarding business snowed up.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, DEC. 19.—Cotton advancing. Sales to-day very large, probably 20,000, and market firm. Good demand. Imports 493,99; previously 5, 564.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, Dec. 19.—No. 1, 50s to 50s 6d mixed numbers, warrants, 50s 7½d to 50s 10½d; No. 3, 49s 6d to 50s. Market quiet.

CORK CORN MARKET, DEC. 19.—White wheat, 31s; red ditto, 26s 0d to 29s 6d; barley, 16s 0d to 20s 6d; oats, 12s 0d to 15s 6d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, DEC. 19.—Firsts, 114s; seconds, 108s; thirds 98s; fourths, 90s; fifths, 77s; sixths, 62s; 600 in market.

COLONIAL MARKETS—TUESDAY.

Tea—Our market is in a most depressed state, owing to the conclusion of peace with China, and the increased supplies. Prices generally have a downward tendency. Advices from China to the 29th October state that the total shipments of tea to England amounted to 32,599,100lbs against 24,454,300lbs in the same period in 1859. The delivery last week was 908,605lbs.

Sugar—We have again to report considerable inactivity in the demand for all raw sugars; nevertheless, no quotable change has taken place in prices. West India has sold at 34s to 44s; Bengal 32s to 35s per cwt. Foreign sugars are a dull inquiry. Refined goods move off slowly, at 50s to 50s 6d for low grocery. Crushed is selling at 48s 6d to 49s 6d, and pieces are sold at 43s to 47s 6d per cwt. The total stock of sugar is about 53,000 tons, against 60,000 tons in 1859.

Molasses—The demand is wholly confined to small parcels, at about previous rates.

Coffee—Privately as well as at public sales the demand is much restricted; nevertheless, we have no change to notice in prices. The stock is about 6,800 tons, against 7,200 tons last year.

Cocoa—Trinidad has moved off slowly, at 65s to 67s 6d for grey to mixed greyish red, and the St. Lucia at 60s to 63s per cwt.

Rice—Although the value of wheat continues to improve, there is very little inquiry for any kind of rice, at about stationary prices.

Provisions—All kinds of butter move off slowly, at about last week's prices. Bacon is steady, at full quotations. Other provisions support late rates.

Saltpetre—There is only a retail inquiry for this article, at about last week's quotations.

Metals—Scotch pig iron is dull at 51s to 51s 3d cash, mixed numbers. Spelter, for spring shipment, is quoted at £20 per ton. In the value of other metals no change has taken place.

Cotton — Most kinds support previous rates; but the demand, generally is much restricted.

Wool—There is very little inquiry for any kind. Holders, however, continue firm and prices are well supported.

Hemp and Flax—Most descriptions of hemp rule about stationary, but the demand is much restricted. The flax market is heavy.

Fruit.—There is more business doing in currants at quite last week's prices. All other kinds of fruit move off steadily at full quotations.

Indigo.—Our market is firm, and prices rule from 4d to 6d per lb above the rates paid at the last sales.

Spirits.—The demand for all kinds of rum is somewhat restricted, yet prices are supported. Proof Leewards, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; proof East India, 1s 8d to 1s 9d per gallon. Brandy moves off slowly, at from 8s to 11s 4d per gallon. Hollands geneva, in hhds., 2 to 3 over proof, 2s 2d to 2s 3d; Hambro' spirit, 1s 9d to 1s 10d; English ditto, 2s 1d to 2s 3d; and ditto gin, for export, 2s 11d to 3s 2d per gallon.

Oils—Linseed oil is in moderate request at 29s per cwt on the spot. Olive is quite as dear as last week. Rape is quiet at 41s for brown and 43s to 45s for foreign refined. Cocoanut is firm, at 54s to 56s; and fine palm, 47s per cwt. Turpentine moved off slowly. American spirits at 32s to 32s 6d; and rough, at 10s 6d per cwt.

Tallow—We have very little change to notice in the value of this article. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 60s 3d; for the spring, 60s 6d per cwt. The stock is 74,502 casks, against 47,245 do. in 1850; and 33,448 do. in 1858. Rough fat, 3s 2d per 8lbs. The delivery last week was 1,118 casks.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER-HEAD, DUBLIN, DEC. 19.—ARRIVED.—Return, New York, Indian corn; Elizabeth, Trieste, wheat, mats, boards; Trinity, Gegha, potatoes; Cambria, Holyhead, goods; Princess, Liverpool, goods; Havelock, Glasgow, goods; Mite, Wexford, malt; 9 colliers.

SAILED—Cambria, Holyhead, goods; Havelock, Glasgow, goods; Kate, Annan, bones; Leander, Silloth, porter; Prince, Liverpool, goods; Princess, Liverpool, goods; Temora, London, goods.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR—DEC. 20.
Morning, 3h 37m. | Evening, 4h 1m.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and Newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

Constantinople	6 p m Dec 20.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Dec 21.
America (New York) and Bahamas [Q]	7 a m Dec 23.
Brazil, Monte Video, &c., by French Packet	6 p m Dec 23.
West Coast of Africa [U]	6 p m Dec 24.
America (New York) [S]	6 p m Dec 25.
India, (Calcutta), China, Australia, New Zealand Mauritius, &c., via Marseilles	6 a m Dec 26.
India (Bombay) [S] Spain and Portugal [8]	6 p m Dec 26.
Constantinople	6 p m Dec 27.
America (Boston) and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Dec 30.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—Letters of value ought always to be "Registered." To secure despatch, Letters for London ought to bear their proper district initials, lists of which can be obtained in the Letter Office for 1d. each. All Letters should be posted as early as practicable. Circulars, when numerous, should be tied in bundles with the addresses in one direction. Every letter should contain the full address of the writer, that it may be returned if the person it is sent to cannot be found. Castletowndelvin is in future to be called Delvin.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—THURSDAY, DEC. 20.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

QUEEN'S THEATRE—To-night—The Christmas Pantomime, "The Devil's Punchbowl;" Mr. Frederick Maccabe, to conclude with "Therese."
ROTUNDO—Every Evening George Hodson's "Irish Portfolio"
"WELSH NIGHTINGALE"—ROTUNDO—Every Evening, at 8 o'clock.
"THE MARTYRS."—Lesage's Gallery, Lower Sackville-street, daily.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. Open daily
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 31, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

...island, ... were obtained as we coasted along.

A dark water-sky off Lindenow fiord led me to hope that I should there be able to obtain anchorage; but in the afternoon of September 13 the wind freshened from S.W., and the weather began to threaten a repetition of the violent gales we had already experienced, and to bring back fresh ice from about Cape Farewell; and as the floe-pieces were very close around the ship, and I saw no prospect of reaching a harbour on that evening, I had no alternative but to stand off for the night to the south-eastward. Two Polar bears were seen on this day, and one of which I shot.

On the 14th we were in lat. 60 N., lon. 40.10 W., 60 miles east from the entrance to Prins Christian Sound, having been led off by the trend of the ice, which now gave us the first indications of an unusually great accumulation around Cape Farewell, and which drove rapidly back to north-east before the wind. We here obtained soundings in 1,120 fathoms, gravel and sand; and again 16th Cape Farewell, bearing N, 56 W., 75 miles, 630 fathoms, muddy sand.

From this date commenced a series of most violent gales, which blew without intermission until the evening of the 19th, and during which time I had on several occasions penetrated the ice, in order to ascertain if the coast was sufficiently free to admit of our carrying on surveying operations in the southern fiords; and on the evening of the 21st of September we moored to an iceberg for the night, we then being 36 miles S., 29 W., from Cape Thorvaldsen on Desolation Island, having worked through some streams of ice; and we took this opportunity of sounding. We got an unexpected depth of 1,550 fathoms, but unfortunately lost the bottom specimen from the line fouling the ship's screw and breaking at 300 fathoms in heaving in.

From the absence of ice in shore we had in...d, with daylight, entering the Torsukatak Channel, and proceeding within the islands to Julianehaab and southern fiords, but after midnight a furious hurricane from SS.E. suddenly burst upon us, tearing us from the berg, and compelling us to run before the wind and through the openings in the ice, which now fast accumulated again from the southward. A detailed account of this hurricane will be given hereafter; suffice it to say that, after having frequently struck the ice, got the water over our machinery, and engines consequently stopped, stormsail split, and upper works damaged, we were, by the mercy of God's providence, saved from destruction.

The northerly currents and continuance of stormy weather prevented our reaching Frederickshaab until October 2, to which harbour I was obliged to go to repair damage, refit, and obtain fresh water. After attending to the necessary repairs, I organised a boat expedition to southward, to examine the coast, and to ascertain if free from ice, which had hitherto constantly streamed northward along the land. Davis, Rae, Zeilau, and Woods accompanied me.

PIANOFORTES.
ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS. MACKINTOSH AND CO., 13, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN, Have now a large additional Stock of PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS, FOR SALE OR HIRE, ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION. Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from - - - - £6 6s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from - - - - 15 0s.

WATERPROOF LEGGINGS, GAITERS, AND BUSKINS.
TODD, BURNS, AND CO. Beg to call attention to their present large and varied stock of the above articles in Leather and India Rubber materials, which they offer to the Public and the Trade at the lowest possible prices.
TODD, BURNS, AND CO., TAILORING AND WATERPROOF DEPARTMENT, MARY-STREET.
P.S.—In order to give our Assistants the three consecutive days as a Holiday, our Establishment will be closed on Monday, the 24th instant. Oblige by making your Christmas Eve purchases on the previous Saturday. Our Establishment will be Re-opened on St. Stephen's Day, Wednesday, the 26th instant, at the usual hour.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO., 32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.
We are largely supplied in every leading Fabric for the present season; and we have also in our own and Messrs. Nicholl's, of London, make ready for immediate use, every size and approved design in HEAVY TOP COATS, FROCKS, PALETOTS, CAPES, WALKING DRESS, AND LOUNGE SUITS.

28, LOWER SACKVILLE STREET,
READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.
To those who wish for a really useful Suit for morning Wear, my CHEVIOT TWEED SUIT, (all Wool), for FORTY-FIVE SHILLINGS, will be found excellent Value, while for a still better class of suits for General Wear, my FIFTY-FIVE SHILLING SUIT will be found thoroughly useful.
READY-MADE DEPARTMENT, RICHARD ALLEN.

MADE TO ORDER ONLY.
THE SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS, 16s., *Thorough Shrunk.*
KENNY AND OWENS, MERCHANT TAILORS, 64, DAME-STREET.

BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER SUITS.
We respectfully invite the attention of Parents and Heads of Families to our Registered Knickerbocker Suits for Youths' wear. They are admirably adapted for the schoolroom, playground, or out-door exercise, and will be found on inspection the most comfortable and economical dress ever introduced. They can be only had at our Establishments,
12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET,
Where every article of Gentlemen's Dress will be found ready for immediate use.
BROWNE AND PAYNE, Clothiers to the Lord Lieutenant.

BLACK VELVET, SEALSKIN, AND CLOTH MANTLES.
S. OLDHAM and SONS, 12, Westmoreland-street, solicit inspection of their present superb stock of above goods of Newest Parisian Shapes, at moderate prices.

49, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
MRS. MATTHEWS
Respectfully solicits an inspection of a choice selection of the latest Novelties in MILLINERY, MANTLES, SILKS, SHAWLS, FRENCH DROGUETS, and a variety of other New Textures for Morning and Evening Dresses.
Mrs. M. would also call particular attention to her present Stock of Mourning Goods, consisting of Black Silks, Paramattas, Cashmeres, and Crapes, with every requisite for family or complimentary mourning, all of which have been carefully selected, and can with confidence be recommended.

MADAME MANJON'S WAREROOMS, are now replete with a select assortment of Parisian Millinery, for which she solicits an inspection. Prices will be found most moderate.
44, DAWSON-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20.

SCARCELY ever has an ingenious scheme succeeded without bringing up to the surface a shoal of persons to claim some portion of the reward. Men who, to all appearance, never took pencil in hand, claim credit for the details of an architectural masterpiece. There are sly hints, knowing winks, and nods quite as suggestive as Lord Burleigh's, which point out to the initiated the "great unknown," who wishes for the moment to be concealed. In general, no one is at a loss to discover the inventors of projects, provided they succeed. They start up on all sides after the fact, and bring forward indisputable proofs of the priority of their discoveries. But, wonderful to be stated, a great victory has been won, and no one claims the generalship. A success which, in the old Whig times, was quite sufficient to entitle a dozen intriguers to paid commissionerships or presidencies of public boards, lies utterly unappropriated. Nobody ventures to claim a part in the work. Nobody owns it in public at least. Mr. Cardwell's private cabinet may contain plans, specifications, and claims duly endorsed, but there do exist some artful strategists who are content to rest, not to fortune, but to fame unknown. We have waited a full week for a grand flourish of trumpets and have not heard even "the squeaking of a scrannel reed." No one cries out in triumph, *horum pars magna fui*. There is an unaccountable delicacy on the part of the prime movers. No doubt they love to do good by stealth, and will blush to find it fame. It would really be delightful if their merits remained in obscurity. Should the matter pass quietly now, they can wait another year or so for the reward, to gain which they have worked so hard.

"The Education question is settled," and settled with a vengeance; at least so we are told by those who, claiming to be in the secret, ought to know. If the present phase of the Education question can be said to be settled, it must prove very satisfactory to eleven-twelfths of the clergy of the Established Church in Ireland. Let us see, then, how the case stands.

For thirty years the clergy of the United Churches of these kingdoms have asked for a pittance out of the enormous sums lavished on education. They asserted and proved that £280,000 a year is squandered on "exclusive" Romish schools, but that not a single farthing is given to the only "mixed" schools in the kingdom. They said, in calm remonstrance, that the State was professedly a Protestant State, under a Protestant Monarch, and with a Protestant Constitution, and yet that they, as ministers of the National Church, could not obtain one penny for the education of their flocks. They proved that they were compelled to pay, first, a general tax for schools, of which 2,400 priests were patrons; and, secondly, to tax themselves privately in order to educate the children of their own communion.

Hereupon there were a dozen Richmonds in the field. The unanimity with which they acted was something wonderful. They claimed credit for having led the friends of Scriptural Education in trying times; and, while they were planning the most unmitigated treason, demanded that confidence should be placed in them proportionate to the treachery they meditated. While the clergy wondered what this outburst might mean, those who owed all they possessed, either of reputation or fortune, to the cause of Scriptural Education, proclaimed to astonished hearers that they had suddenly become converts. Then it was declared that Unscriptural Education was by far the most Scriptural; that the Church clergy were in error, and had been so for thirty years; that all the clergy had to do was to join the National Board, and fling away principle as an article of no commercial value in these practical times.

The three tailors of Tooley-street obtained a few followers. There are in every society men willing to follow a loud-voiced declaimer. In the North there shone for a little space a fitful constellation of *illuminati*, who undertook to deliver perambulatory lectures, to publish tracts and pamphlets. There was a chorus of men claiming to be leaders, all chaunting the downfall of Church Education and the glories of the National Board. Then Mr. Cardwell believed he had the Church at his feet. He formed an estimate of the principles of his perverts quite correctly, and knew that they were his, do what he would. But he largely over-estimated both their talent and their influence. Foolishly supposing that Churchmen were as sheep without shepherds, now that the watchmen proved traitors, he turned righteously upon the "betrayers" of the Church, and treated duped and dupers with equal scorn; for no man, once he has gained his point, employs a deceiver as his adviser.

Quite secure, Mr. Cardwell announced his determination to do three things—First, he would increase the Roman Catholic element in the National Board; secondly, he would cause the school books to be revised, and to present an Irish tinge; and, thirdly, he would remove certain embarrassments which the priests complained of, respecting vested schools. From the moment Mr. Cardwell spoke thus, the "northern lights" have sunk in obscurity, and there is a dead silence on the part of those who did Paul Cullen's work even better than their own.

There has been a Repeal meeting lately in Dublin, for Mr. Cardwell was not active enough in inaugurating his concessions. A first instalment is now paid down. The Protestant community thought the old National Board too Romanist: what will they think of the new Board of Education, whose members are enumerated beneath?—

The following are the names of the Commissioners to be appointed to the new Board of Education:—The Right Hon. Maziere Brady, Lord Chancellor; Charles William, Marquis of Kildare; Edwin Richard Windham Wyndham, Earl of Dunraven; the Right Rev. William, Bishop of Derry; the Right Hon Patrick Baron Bellew; the Right Hon David R. Pigot, Chief Baron of the Exchequer; the Right Hon. James H. Monahan, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; the Right Hon. Alexander Macdonnell; the Hon. Judge Longfield; Thomas O'Hagan, Esq., Solicitor-General; Jeremiah J. Murphy, Esq., Q.C., Master in Chancery; James A. Lawson, Esq., second Serjeant-at-law; the Very Rev. Dean Meyler; the Rev. Pooley S. Henry, D.D.; the Rev. John Hall; Laurence Waldron, Esq., M.P.; Robert Andrews, Esq., Q.C.; James Gibson, Esq., John Lentaigne, Esq., and John O'Hagan, Esq.

This board is designedly and confessedly more Romanist than the preceding. If the former board bid not deserve the confidence of the clergy of the Church, does this deserve it? What is the condition of those clergymen who were induced to join the board, now that they find under whom their schools are to be placed, and by whom the school books are to be revised?

Here is the victory which no one will claim, the triumph which nobody wishes to enjoy. Here is the great step made, which will place the National Education of the country in Romanist hands. This is the result of all the treason, all the falsehood, all the treachery. It is, indeed, a grand victory for Romanists, and a costless one, for their leaders, at least, have not forfeited character, or betrayed the cause they professed to serve. They fought not, for the prize was gained for them by the Lundys of the Church. The scandal belongs to others, the fruit of the victory is theirs.

Can no one be induced to claim the reward? Is there no Doctor of Divinity in the North to point out how accurate were his anticipations? No jurist to explain how his sacrifice of the Church proved the good of the Church? No publicist to proclaim the effect of his arguments in furthering the cause of Romanism? Will no one appropriate to himself the merit of this change, when bishoprics justiceships, and commissionerships have been given so often and so readily for less?

A TRIFLING story is told by the telegram from Paris: just such a story as would be invented by a publisher who desired to bring a work into notice, or such as would be retailed by the gossips of a Court. We are told that the Emperor, on reading over the proofsheets of the pamphlet on "Austria and "Venetia," made a correction referring to the frontiers of France by underlining the word "present." From this anecdote it is inferred that the Emperor really does not desire a lengthened peace, and that he intends at some time to extend the frontiers of France at the expense of Prussia and Belgium.

But from all sides there comes evidence that an attempt is made by three of the Great Powers to remove immediate causes of war by inducing Austria to sell Venetia. Garibaldi's plans seem to be adopted at last by Piedmont, for the Turin journals assert that no Ministry could last a week which displaced the liberation of Venetia from its programme. That General Benedek desired his troops to prepare for and expect war in the spring, and declared "he "would crush the Garibaldians from Mantua," does not negative the assertion that negociations are on foot for the sale of that province. Austria would naturally endeavour to prove that she was able and ready to defend her provinces, were it only to obtain a better price for it. As an inducement to Austria to part with this possession, which the treachery of the first Napoleon gave her, the kingdom of Hungary is offered to two Princes. The Hungarians at Turin and Paris offer the crown to Prince Napoleon; those at St. Petersburg are willing to give it to Constantine of Russia. This diversity as to the future monarch at once proves that no common line of action has been settled upon by the exiled Hungarians.

Meanwhile, Austria has determined to carry out the Liberal programme of Count Schmerling, and has fixed the period of four months for its inauguration. The empire at large is to have a Legislative Council similar to our own: a House of Lords, consisting of 200 members, as hereditary peers; and a House of Commons, comprising 250 members, elected by the different Provincial Assemblies. Had these concessions been granted one year since, there would have been little question either of the sale of Venetia, or the presentation of Hungary to foreign princes by those who have no right to bestow it.

The *Times* on the President's Message:—

We have had in our time Royal Speeches that were sufficiently ambiguous, but the Message of President Buchanan certainly surpasses any of them. The danger which, temporarily at least, threatens the Republic, seems to have deprived the First Magistrate of the determination which belongs to his office and to his individual character. The Constitution of the United States, as understood by the great body of citizens, entrusts very large powers to the statesman who is chosen President. He is invested with an authority far more extensive than that which belongs to an English Premier and almost approaching in character to that of a Roman Dictator. He is elected by the delegates of every State to carry on the Federal Executive for four years, in spite, possibly, of an opposing Congress, and in spite, too, of any subsequent change in popular opinion. He may and actually does put his veto on any bill he pleases. In Foreign Affairs he is almost supreme; for, though the Senate have a co-ordinate authority to which there is no parallel in our system, yet their action is practically far less continuous and effective than that of the House of Commons. More than this, the President is expected to be a man of self-reliance, to have his own opinions, and to carry them boldly into practice. In the history of the Union the personal character of the Presidents has had the greatest influence on the course of events; the acts of their terms of office are popularly and justly attributed to them, their maxims and dicta are constantly cited, and any one of them who should allow himself to be dictated to by his Cabinet would excite the contempt of every party in the State. We can well conceive, then, that the Message of Mr. Buchanan has given dissatisfaction both to the Southerners and their opponents. Of the politicians who have held the office of President since General Jackson, Mr. Buchanan is looked upon as possessing the most vigorous mind. He is one of the few eminent men who have in later times attained to the highest office in the Republic. He was always outspoken and uncompromising, and before his elevation might have been reckoned an extreme politician. One would expect that such a man would enunciate some clear doctrine, and take some decided course in a crisis like the present. When General Jackson was President, South Carolina played a similar game to that she seems to be now prosecuting so successfully. Jackson brought the "nullifiers" to reason by the threat of using the Federal forces against them. On the present occasion either the South has no cause of discontent, or the North has not acted in the spirit of the Constitution. In either case the President, who is the Chief Magistrate and the sworn guardian of the Union, would seem bound to express his opinion boldly, and use all the means in his power to curb the headstrong, and bring the unjust to a sense of their wrong-doing.

But the Message is apparently an evasion of all responsibility. The President knows that his term of office is near its close, and he is determined to take no steps which can embarrass his successor, or give either party the power of saying that he complicated matters and made reconciliation impossible. Perhaps this course may be the wisest in the end. There are times when the most masterly policy is to do nothing, and Mr. Buchanan may be right in preaching non-intervention. But, though the policy of the President may prove worthy of his reputation, it is impossible to raise the document in which he propounds it. The Message is not only nugatory, but contradictory. Not only does it announce that the Executive as powerless to control either of the contending parties, and present the most cherished possession of the American people, but it at once charges the Southern States with a political crime, and declares that they may be justified in their conduct. It is, in fact, plain that this part of the document has been the work, not of a single man, but of the Cabinet. Mr. Buchanan, whose opinions are said to be strongly in favour of preserving the Union, and who may possibly have leaned towards the use of vigorous measures, has been forced to adopt a milder tone by the remonstrances of his Southern advisers. It is well known that at least two of the Cabinet are extreme Southerners, and disposed to further secession, should the North persist in Abolitionist legislation. After several long and lively debates the Message has been brought into its present form, and, as is usually the case, the emendations and corrections have left it weak in purpose and almost unintelligible in argument.

First we have a declaration of opinions in which the Governor of Georgia himself might agree. Why is it, asks Mr. Buchanan, that while the company is eminently prosperous in all its material interests, the Union, the source of these blessings, is threatened with destruction? The cause, he answers, is to be found in the long continued and intemperate interference of the Northern people with the question of Slavery at the South, which has given rise to servile insurrection, and inspired the slaves with vague notions of freedom. "It is," says the President, "a mistake to suppose that the only grievance of the South consists in the endeavour to exclude Slavery from the territories, and to defeat the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. The peril arises not so much from these causes as from the incessant and violent agitation of the Slavery question for the last quarter of a century. In the South a sense of security no longer exists around the family altar." "Many a matron throughout the South retires at night in dread of what may befall herself and her children before the morning. If this feeling spreads and deepens, disunion will become inevitable. Self-preservation will demand the severance of bonds which threaten the destruction of every Southern home. In fact, the Union can be preserved only by one course of conduct, which, however, is an easy one to follow. All that is necessary, and all for which the Slave States have ever contended, is to be let alone, and permitted to manage their institutions in their own way. They are Sovereign States, and the North has no more right to interfere with them than with Russia or Brazil. On the good sense and patriotic forbearance of the American people the President greatly relies.

Having thus given his opinion of the issue involved in the general dispute between North and South, Mr. Buchanan asks whether the election of Mr. Lincoln is such a triumph of the Abolitionist policy as justifies secession, and he replies that it is not, since every President is by the Constitution limited in his powers and by the nature of things becomes conservative in his policy. We are, he argues, not to presume that Mr. Lincoln will disregard his duty. "Let us wait for the overt act." "Let us trust that the State Legislatures will repeal their unconstitutional enactments. Unless this be done without any unnecessary delay, it is impossible for any human power to save the Union." Such, then, are the sentiments of Mr. Buchanan, and they are those of a sincere, though not violent, partisan of the South. The President, in fact, lays it down that there is an express provision of the Constitution requiring that fugitive slaves who escape from service in one State to another shall be "delivered up" to their masters. Independently, therefore, and antecedently to the Fugitive Slave Act, Massachusetts is bound to arrest and give up every Negro who escapes within her limits.

The South, therefore, is morally in the right, but cannot legally and constitutionally secede, even in the face of the greatest provocations? The President holds that it cannot—that a secession, though justifiable, must be revolutionary; that is, that the Constitution does not recognise the disruption of the Union, and provides no machinery by which a State can quit the Federation. This, indeed, seems clear enough. No Constitution since the world began ever contemplated its own violation. We in England hold that tyrannical Princes may be resisted, that soldiers are not bound to slaughter their fellow-citizens at the bidding of authority, and many more doctrines, without which society would not rise above the level of Oriental servility. Yet there is no recognition of these moral rights in our law, which attributes to the Sovereign theoretical perfection and plenary authority. The question accordingly is, what are the duties of the Federal Executive when a State like South Carolina commits a revolutionary act, in violation, or at least in disregard, of the Constitution? If the Carolinians have rights, they have also duties. They owe something to the American nation, to the Constitution which their forefathers subscribed, to the States which, by their own admission, have faithfully kept their engagements, to the States which have sprung into existence inland, and which the secession of South Carolina will shut off from the Atlantic. It is evident that, though South Carolina has her rights as a Sovereign State, yet having entered into a federation with others, she has given them claims on her which she cannot shake off at will. What, then, is the President to do—he who "is bound by solemn oath before God and the country to see that the laws be faithfully executed?" Mr. Buchanan puts the question plainly enough:—"Has the Constitution delegated to Congress the power to coerce a State into submission which is attempting to withdraw, or has withdrawn, from the Confederacy?" And, he continues, "I have arrived at the conclusion that no such power has been delegated to Congress, or to any other department of the Federal Government." This is the lame and impotent conclusion of a long train of argument. South Carolina may one day, in certain contingencies, be justified morally, though not legally, in secession, but she is not justified now either morally or legally, yet if she chooses to secede the Executive can and will do nothing.

Mr. Buchanan is an able man, and, no doubt, sees clearly that inactivity is for the present the best policy. But it is unfortunate that he should have to give a reason for the course he takes. Many of the wisest deeds in history have been defended in the most illogical documents, and Mr. Buchanan's purpose of letting South Carolina alone will be added to the number. The President knows that he can do nothing, that public opinion would not tolerate invasion and conquest of the Southern States, and the holding them as conquered provinces, and therefore he declares that the Federal Government has no such right of coercion. But this is a dangerous admission, and pregnant with weighty consequences. If coercion ought not to be used in case of secession, it is still more justifiable in case of simple nullification. If a State may without hindrance violate the sacred Constitution of the Republic, it may certainly set aside an ordinary Federal law, such as the Fugitive Slave Bill or a protective tariff. In fact, the opinions of the President amount to this—that no Federal obligation whatever can be enforced on any recusant State.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Monday Evening.

Every one to-day speculates on the mishaps which the Cabinet Council escaped by the auspicious news of Saturday night; for Cabinet Ministers, like the rest of mortals liable to surprises, were not supposed to be in pleasant humour on the reception of the hasty summons to meet again and discuss the chances of the China campaign, and came together in any but a friendly humour. It is idle to note the opinion which gossip assigned to Mr. Milner Gibson (whose motion on the India doings lost Lord Palmerston the Premiership in 1857) on our Celestial doings, or the chagrin with which the Chancellor of the Exchequer was said to regard a war cry and war taxes, inasmuch as the trumpet of peace has sounded its note in time to dispose of bickerings and dissipate speculations, much to Lord Palmerston's delight and the nation's comfort.

Everyone is curious to know what Lord John Russell meditates in his diplomatic changes. That Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Vienna should desire to be raised to the same position on the diplomatic scale as Paris or Constantinople is quite natural; but no reason can be alleged for the interchange of Ministers at the two posts, unless the danger which has reduced Lord Cowley to a cypher at the French court was supposed by Lord John Russell likely to operate through local influences on Lord Bloomfield and Lord Loftus; but in these instances the change required no compromise of dignity or reduction of salary, and the latter point weighs with ambassadors as with other officials. The point of salary seems to have been overlooked or contumaciously set at naught by the Foreign Secretary in his other changes. Our countryman, Sir John Crampton, is transferred from St. Petersburg to Madrid, and loses £1,000 a year by the change. To vacate Madrid for the necessity, Sir Andrew Buchanan, the British Minister, is sent from Madrid to the Hague, at a reduction of £1,400 a year, while Lord Napier gets the lucky rise from the Hague to St. Petersburg. Naturally enough, Sir A. Buchanan, having been promoted from Copenhagen to the Spanish Courts, remonstrates against his removal. Our ground is put forward by gossipers to account for this diplomatic storm—namely, the circumstance of Sir John Crampton's marriage, which is said not to have pleased the Russian Court. I just mention the gossip, and pass on to say that, if the newsmongers of London are to be credited on Russian opinions, the Czar's tastes and distastes are beyond the appreciation of Englishmen or Irish ladies. Lord Wodehouse, our present Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was once deputed to fill the post of British Minister to the dominions of the Czar, but found he must return to the British Empire after a very short stay, in consequence of his wearing a beard, as hair on the face is considered, in the Russian Court, to typify the serf. But as Lord Napier served already in the Northern Court in an inferior capacity, he has, by this time, studied the Russian department to perfection, and may be allowed to play his cards without interruption. To expect that a system which allowed Brunow or his Imperial master to have the principal voice in the appointment or removal of our representative can hardly augur safety for our interests, or independence for our Ministers.

It is said a split has taken place in the proprietary of the *Saturday Review*, and that the seceders will found a rival journal, under the conduct of Mr. Cooke, who superintended the *Morning Chronicle* during part of its later days, before its sun had set. If the sarcasm be divided with the proprietary the public will have no reason to regret, as the extent to which some of its leading articles latterly reached in pointless satire and mistaken hits injured its prestige considerably.

A statue of Lord Hardinge, executed for Calcutta by Foley, seems to have awakened in the minds of Englishmen the belief that a native of the British Isles can excel in statuary; and a committee of artists has been formed to induce the public to supply the necessary funds. Thereby a duplicate of the statue can be retained in England as a tribute of honour to British art, and a worthy monument of a British hero.

The joint-stock principle on a limited liability basis

...itself to novels, for a society of auth... a volume of novelettes, called the ... Tales."

Sir Charles Wood has taken Fife House ... Yard, as a temporary lumber-store of the ... the India House, in Leadenhall-street; has ... library to Cannon-row to the old premises ... of Control; has sent off the stores of Roth... has betaken himself with his council to ... Hotel. This seems to be the practical ... Wooden arrangements, under which all ... were to be centralised in London.

The German Jew, Reuter, not content ... poly of telegrams, has tried to enter into ... with the proprietors of the London morning ... der which he should supply them with ... the proceedings in Parliament. The plan ... ful in theory, as one set of reporters ... place of the numerous and independent ... reports being copied in manifold, would ... with rigid impartiality and equal accuracy ... and the *Star*, while all speeches made ... were to be telegraphed to the respective ... ever, the scheme, when discussed, was ... volve too much expense, at the disadva... journal sacrificing its independence. I ... tion is abundant. I may say that there ... slightest chance of the Printinghouse-squa... lending its name in support of an un... where eighty important interests were in...

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

WINDSOR CAST...

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompan... Alice, walked in the Home Park this morning.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales r... ford University, attended by Major-Gener... Bruce and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel.

The following visitors have likewise taken t... —The Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke of ... Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis Exeter, ... Camden, the Marquis of Ailesbury, the Ma... minster, the Marquis of Normanby, the Ear... Earl of St. Germans, the Earl of Carlisle, the ... the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Harro... Sydney, Viscount Palmerston, the Bishop ... the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Foley, the Ear... Augustus Clifford, Bart., Sir Charles You... General Wylde.

ORDER OF THE BATH.—Lieutenan... Charles Yorke has been invested as a Militar... Cross. Major-General Thomas Aiskew ... Colonel Anthony Coningham Sterling (milita... Lloyd Hodges (civil), and the Right Hon... Walker Head, Bart. (civil), have been introd... and invested as Knights Commanders of the ... tenant-Colonel Robert Pratt, 23rd Welsh Fusil... Edward Anderton, Reade, Esq., Bengal Civil ... and Francis Otway Mayne, Esq., Bengal Civil ... have received from the Queen their badges as ... the Order.

The Duke of Newcastle arrived ... Windsor Castle on Tuesday.

Viscount Palmerston arrived in town ... from Windsor Castle. The noble Viscount ... left town in the afternoon for Broadlands, ...

The marriages of the two daughters ... George Stirling, Bart., and Lady Carolin... granddaughters of the late Field-Marshal ... ford, G.C.B., are about to take place. Miss ... married to the Rev. Henry Stapleton, son ... Rev. Sir Francis Stapleton, Bart., of Mere... Harriet Stirling to Charles S. Hogg, Esq., ... Weir Hogg, Bart.

The Earl of Annesley has arrived at ... from London.

The Marquis and Marchioness of A... left Chesterfield House for Brockett Hall, H... and Countess of Durham join the family cir... the week.

The Earl of Clancarty has arrived ... las, on a visit to the Earl of Annesley.

Lord Dunkellin, M.P., has also arri... wellan, on a visit to the Earl of Annesley.

The Right Hon. Colonel Herbert ... and Miss Herbert, have returned to Muck... from Sarivenham, after the marriage of Mr. ... Mrs. Charles Balfour, of Newton Don, Kelso.

ARRIVALS AT BRESLIN'S ROYAL M... BRAY.—His Excellency the Lord Chanc... and Mrs. Brady, and suite; Mr. Justice H... Hayes and suite; the Hon. Lady Lynch B... and Miss Blosse and suite; E. H. Byrne, ... Byrne, family and suite; Mr. and Mrs. T... mily and suite; Mrs. and Miss Malcolmson ... and Mrs. Blackburne and suite ... family and suite ... Sir Robert L. Blosse ... family and suite, for No. 2, Royal Marine ... Richard Armstrong, Esq., Q.C., and Mrs. ... suite; the Rev. Dr. Harrison, Surgeon Major ... and Mrs. Prendergast, for Ashtown-park, Mo... and Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Spottan, Mr. an... Mr. and Mrs. Chadwick, Joseph Salkeld, Esq., ... Cumberland.

GOLDSMITH DRAMATIC SOCI...

The members of this society gave their fir... of the season last night, in the theatre of ... Institute. Although the space was very lim... being evidently inconveniently small—the ... passed off with considerable success. Tom T... of "Plot and Passion," with two farces, "C... ber," and "To Paris and Back for £5," were ... and we were pleased to find, from the manne... were produced and sustained, that much in... taken place in the histrionic qualifications of ... tlemen who constitute this dramatic society. ... exceedingly large attendance, chiefly of ladi...

The Church.

ORDINATION.—The Lord Bishop of Cashel hel... at the Waterford Cathedral on Sunday last, wh... Long and the Rev. E. Carroll were admitted ... Orders, and Mr. Cooper was ordained as Deaco... the diocese of Emly.

University Intelligence.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

The winter commencements were held y... Examination Hall. The Provost and the V... presided. There was a very full attendance ... and Professors of the College. The pro... graced by the presence of several ladies, wh... modated with seats on the benches and in th... usual formalities were observed, and the fol... turn of the higher degrees conferred. We ... reported the result of the ordinary graduatio...

COMITIA HIEMALIA.
HABITA DIE DECIMO NONO DECEMBRIS ...
NOMINA CANDIDATORUM ...

Baccalaurei in utroque Jure.—Rev Ludo... Le Pan, David Thompson, Gulielmus Fra... Robertus Gulielmus Griffin.

Magistri in Artibus.—Rev Thomas Cart... sundem), Bartholomæus C Hime, Henricus ... wards, Rev Johannes Gulielmus Stevenson ... Monserrat, Rev Johannes Fawcett, Johann... Jacobus Georgius Scott, Rev Thomas R... Franciscus Foster, Rev Gulielmus Theoph... Trevor Gulielmus Wheeler, Carolus Jerdein ... Rev Cecil Jervis Clarke, Rev Johannes E... Fredericus A Malleson, Rev Ricardus B Lo... (ad eundem).

Baccalaurei in Theologia—Rev Ricardus ... Rev Thomas Cartwright Smyth.

Doctores in Medicina—Alexander Car... Gulielmus Daniel Moore, Gulielmus Moore, ...

Doctores in utroque Jure—Rev Ludovic... Pan, David Thompson, Gulielmus Francisc...

Doctores in Theologia—Rev Ricardus ... Rev Thomas Cartwright Smyth.

NOMINA ABSENTIUM, PRO QUIBUS GR... SUPPLICANDA EST.

Gratiam pro Grada Magisterii in Art... Gulielmus Gibson, Fredericus K Crad... Mason, Prshon Thomas Wyse.

Gratiam pro Gradibus Baccalaureatus ... utroque Jure supplicant—Prshon Thom... causa), Ven Robertus Maunsell (stip. cond... Boyd, Johannes Murphy.

Gratiam pro Gradu Doctoratus in M... Arthurus Edvardus Lesson.

HUMPHREDUS LLOYD, P...

The proceedings of the day passed off w... nary eclat, notwithstanding the use w... made of the weather in "pelting" every ... with snowballs. Inside the students pre... rum, and the consequence was that every... satisfactorily. Dr. Stewart presided at th... his usual masterly skill, enlivened the ... playing several appropriate selections.

The Army.

Colonel J. W. Ormsby, Royal Artil... leave of absence from the 24th instant ... 1861.

G. Head, Esq., C.W., Royal Engine... been ordered from Portobello Barrac... relieve W. H. Shute, Esq., under orders ...

W. Ash, Esq., C.W., Royal Engineer ... ordered from the Curragh to Portobello ...

THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS.—An ... took place on Tuesday, in Hyde Park, ... of the Coldstream Guards assembled to ... tation of a long service medal to Mr. Go... of the regiment. The regiment having ... Lord Frederick Paulet, C.B., called ... and, addressing the regiment, observ... man joined it from the militia in 1813 ... the firelock and knapsack like the you... and raised himself by his persevering an... duct from that rank to the position he ... master of the regiment. But Mr. God... duct in other respects, Lord Paulet ... example worthy of imitation. He had ... to his present position, but by his care ... admission of his family his eldest son ... of the Grenadier Guards, his second ... own band, and his younger son ban... Fusiliers Guards. This he mention... unprecedented in the records of the ... his horse Lord Paulet then placed th... of Mr. Godfrey, who briefly returned ... mounting, Lord Paulet stated that ... last official duty, as commander of th... have to perform, and it was one th... much. He then referred to the service... concerned with the regiment, and said ... the same interest in its welfare which ... should be ready to forward their int... individually, as far as lay in his power ... Lord Paulet's address the regiment ... and hearty cheers.

The examination of candidates fo... College, Sandhurst, before Major-G... members of the Council of Militar... on Tuesday, at the Royal Hospital, C... on Monday being confined to the ... There were about 50 candidates.

The examination of candidates for ... mission before the Council of M... place on Tuesday, at the Royal C... were upwards of 20 candidates.

extends itself to novels, for a society of authors has contributed a volume of novelettes, called the "Twickenham Tales."

Sir Charles Wood has taken Fife House, in Scotland Yard, as a temporary lumber-store of the Museum of the India House, in Leadenhall-street; has removed the library to Cannon-row to the old premises of the Board of Control; has sent off the stores of Rotherhithe, and has betaken himself with his council to the Westminster Hotel. This seems to be the practical result of the Wooden arrangements, under which all Indian affairs were to be centralised in London.

The German Jew, Reuter, not content with a monopoly of telegrams, has tried to enter into arrangements with the proprietors of the London morning papers, under which he should supply them with the reports of the proceedings in Parliament. The plan was beautiful in theory, as one set of reporters would take the place of the numerous and independent staffs, and, the reports being copied in manifold, would be furnished with rigid impartiality and equal accuracy to the *Times* and the *Star*, while all speeches made after one o'clock were to be telegraphed to the respective offices. However, the scheme, when discussed, was found to involve too much expense, at the disadvantage of each journal sacrificing its independence. I believe the notion is abundant. I may say that there was not the slightest chance of the Printinghouse-square proprietary lending its name in support of an untried project, where eighty important interests were involved.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

WINDSOR CASTLE, DEC. 18.

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Princess Alice, walked in the Home Park this morning.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales returned to Oxford University, attended by Major-General the Hon R. Bruce and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel.

The following visitors have likewise taken their departure:—The Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis Exeter, the Marquis of Camden, the Marquis of Ailesbury, the Marquis of Westminster, the Marquis of Normanby, the Earl Granville the Earl of St. Germans, the Earl of Carlisle, the Earl Spencer, the Earl of Clarendon, the Earl of Harrowby, Viscount Sydney, Viscount Palmerston, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Foley, the Earl of Ducie, Sir Augustus Clifford, Bart., Sir Charles Young, and Major-General Wylde.

ORDER OF THE BATH.—Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Yorke has been invested as a Military Knight Grand Cross. Major-General Thomas Aiskew Larcom (civil), Colonel Anthony Coningham Sterling (military), Mr. George Lloyd Hodges (civil), and the Right Hon. Sir Edmund Walker Head, Bart. (civil), have been introduced, knighted, and invested as Knights Commanders of the Bath. Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Pratt, 23rd Welsh Fusiliers (military); Edward Anderton, Reade, Esq., Bengal Civil Service (civil); and Francis Otway Mayne, Esq., Bengal Civil Service (civil), have received from the Queen their badges as Companions of the Order.

The Duke of Newcastle arrived in town from Windsor Castle on Tuesday.

Viscount Palmerston arrived in town on Tuesday from Windsor Castle. The noble Viscount and Viscountess left town in the afternoon for Broadlands, Hants.

The marriages of the two daughters of Sir Walter George Stirling, Bart., and Lady Caroline Stirling, and granddaughters of the late Field-Marshal the Earl of Stafford, G.C.B., are about to take place. Miss Stirling will be married to the Rev. Henry Stapleton, son of the Hon. and Rev. Sir Francis Stapleton, Bart., of Mereworth, and Miss Harriet Stirling to Charles S. Hogg, Esq., son of Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart.

The Earl of Annesley has arrived at Castlewellan, from London.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn have left Chesterfield-House for Brockett Hall, Herts. The Earl and Countess of Durham join the family circle at the end of the week.

The Earl of Clancarty has arrived at Castlewellan, on a visit to the Earl of Annesley.

Lord Dunkellin, M.P., has also arrived at Castlewellan, on a visit to the Earl of Annesley.

The Right Hon. Colonel Herbert, M.P., Mrs., and Miss Herbert, have returned to Muckcross, Killarney, from Shrivenham, after the marriage of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Charles Balfour, of Newton Don, Kelso.

ARRIVALS AT BRESLIN'S ROYAL MARINE HOTEL, BRAY.—His Excellency the Lord Chancellor of Ireland and Mrs. Brady, and suite; Mr. Justice Hayes and Mrs. Hayes and suite; the Hon. Lady Lynch Blosse and Capt. and Miss Blosse and suite; E. H. Byrne, Esq., Madame Byrne, family and suite; Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Hutton, family and suite; Mrs. and Miss Malcolmson and suite; Capt. and Mrs. Blackburne and suite, Goose, and Mrs. Tottenham, family and suite (of Woodstock). Departures—Sir Robert L. Blosse, Bart., and Lady Harriet Blosse, family and suite, for No. 2, Royal Marine Terrace, Bray; Richard Armstrong, Esq., Q.C., and Mrs. Armstrong and suite; the Rev. Dr. Harrison, Surgeon Major Prendergast, and Mrs. Prendergast, for Ashtown-park, Monkstown; Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Spottan, Mr. and Mrs. Cairnes, Mr. and Mrs. Chadwick, Joseph Salkeld, Esq., for Penrith, Cumberland.

GOLDSMITH DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

The members of this society gave their first performance of the season last night, in the theatre of the Mechanics' Institute. Although the space was very limited—the stage being evidently inconveniently small—the entertainments passed off with considerable success. Tom Taylor's drama of "Plot and Passion," with two farces, "Cool as a Cucumber," and "To Paris and Back for £5," were the pieces acted; and we were pleased to find, from the manner in which they were produced and sustained, that much improvement has taken place in the histrionic qualifications of the young gentlemen who constitute this dramatic society. There was an exceedingly large attendance, chiefly of ladies, all of whom seemed to enjoy the amateur performance fully.

The Church.

ORDINATION.—The Lord Bishop of Cashel held an ordination at the Waterford Cathedral on Sunday last, when the Rev. R. Long and the Rev. E. Carroll were admitted to Priests' Orders, and Mr. Cooper was ordained as Deacon for Doon, in the diocese of Emly.

University Intelligence.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

The winter commencements were held yesterday in the Examination Hall. The Provost and the Vice-Chancellor presided. There was a very full attendance of the Fellows and Professors of the College. The proceedings were graced by the presence of several ladies, who were accommodated with seats on the benches and in the gallery. The usual formalities were observed, and the following is a return of the higher degrees conferred. We have already reported the result of the ordinary graduation:—

COMITIA HIEMALIA.

HABITA DIE DECIMO NONO DECEMBRIS, 1860.

NOMINA CANDIDATORUM.

Baccalaurei in utroque Jure.—Rev Ludovicus Augustus Le Pan, David Thompson, Gulielmus Franciscus Collier, Robertus Gulielmus Griffin.

Magistri in Artibus.—Rev Thomas Cartwright Smyth (*ad eundem*), Bartholomæus C Hime, Henricus St George Edwards, Rev Johannes Gulielmus Stevenson, Rev Henricus Monserrat, Rev Johannes Fawcett, Johannes N Rynd, Rev Jacobus Georgius Scott, Rev Thomas R Hamilton, Rev Franciscus Foster, Rev Gulielmus Theophilus Giles, Rev Trevor Gulielmus Wheeler, Carolus Jerdein, Cusack Warren, Rev Cecil Jervis Clarke, Rev Johannes Erskine Risk, Rev Fredericus A Malleson, Rev Ricardus B Lowe, Jacobus Story (*ad eundem*).

Baccalaurei in Theologia—Rev Ricardus Sinclair Brooke, Rev Thomas Cartwright Smyth.

Doctores in Medicina—Alexander Carte (stip. cond.), Gulielmus Daniel Moore, Gulielmus Moore, Arthurus Leared.

Doctores in utroque Jure—Rev Ludovicus Augustus Le Pan, David Thompson, Gulielmus Franciscus Collier.

Doctores in Theologia—Rev Ricardus Sinclair Brooke, Rev Thomas Cartwright Smyth.

NOMINA ABSENTIUM, PRO QUIBUS GRATIA SENATUS SUPPLICANDA EST.

Gratiam pro Gradu Magisterii in Artibus supplicant—Gulielmus Gibson, Fredericus K Cradock, Gulielmus L Mason, Præbon Thomas Wyse.

Gratiam pro Gradibus Baccalaureatus et Doctoratus in utroque Jure supplicant—Præbon Thomas Wyse (honoris causa), Ven Robertus Maunsell (stip. cond.), Gulielmus Carr Boyd, Johannes Murphy.

Gratiam pro Gradu Doctoratus in Medicina supplicat—Arthurus Edvardus Leeson.

HUMFREDUS LLOYD, Procurator Senior.

The proceedings of the day passed off with more than ordinary eclat, notwithstanding the use which some students made of the weather in "pelting" every passer in and out with snowballs. Inside the students preserved perfect decorum, and the consequence was that everything past off most satisfactorily. Dr. Stewart presided at the organ, and, with his usual masterly skill, enlivened the commencements by playing several appropriate selections.

The Army.

Colonel J. W. Ormsby, Royal Artillery, will proceed on leave of absence from the 24th instant to 14th, February, 1861.

G. Head, Esq., C.W., Royal Engineer department, has been ordered from Portobello Barracks to Kilkenny, to relieve W. H. Shute, Esq., under orders for England.

W. Ash, Esq., C.W., Royal Engineer department, has been ordered from the Curragh to Portobello Barracks.

THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS.—An interesting ceremony took place on Tuesday, in Hyde Park. The two battalions of the Coldstream Guards assembled to witness the presentation of a long service medal to Mr. Godfrey, the bandmaster of the regiment. The regiment having formed square, Col. Lord Frederick Paulet, C.B., called Mr. Godfrey forward, and, addressing the regiment, observed that that gentleman joined it from the militia in 1813, that he had carried the firelock and knapsack like the youngest soldier present, and raised himself by his persevering assiduity and good conduct from that rank to the position he now held as bandmaster of the regiment. But Mr. Godfrey's admirable conduct in other respects, Lord Paulet remarked, was also an example worthy of imitation. He had not only raised himself to his present position, but by his care and exertions in the education of his family his eldest son had become bandmaster of the Grenadier Guards, his second son sergeant of their own band, and his younger son bandmaster of the Scotch Fusilier Guards. This he mentioned as a circumstance unprecedented in the records of the army. Alighting from his horse Lord Paulet then placed the medal on the breast of Mr. Godfrey, who briefly returned thanks. Upon remounting, Lord Paulet stated that this was probably the last official duty, as commander of the regiment, he should have to perform, and it was one that interested him very much. He then referred to the services in which he had been concerned with the regiment, and said he should always feel the same interest in its welfare which he had ever done, and should be ready to forward their interests, collectively and individually, as far as lay in his power. At the conclusion of Lord Paulet's address the regiment responded in a round of loud and hearty cheers.

The examination of candidates for the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, before Major-General Rumley and the members of the Council of Military Education commenced on Tuesday, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, the examination on Monday being confined to the medical examination. There were about 50 candidates.

The examination of candidates for admission to the Commissariat before the Council of Military Education took place on Tuesday, at the Royal College, Chelsea. There were upwards of 29 candidates.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

THE NEW AUSTRIAN CONSTITUTION.

The plan of M. de Schmerling, the new Minister, is to be carried into execution in four months.

The Emperor of Austria is to have an Upper Chamber composed of 200 members, admitted on the principle of hereditary succession, and a second Elective Chamber, which will comprise 250 members, to be elected, by the different Provincial Assemblies in proportion to their respective importance.

WAR IN THE SPRING.

The correspondent of the *Debats* at Turin says that General Benedek has informed his troops that they must be prepared for war in the spring, and that it is at Mantua he means to crush Garibaldi and his adherents.

The *Turin Gazette*, a very moderate journal, likewise says that the Venetia question must be settled. No Ministry could stand for a single day which gives up Venice.

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

JASSY, DEC. 18.—It is denied here that the Moldo-Wallachian Government participates in the Hungarian movement.

SPAIN.

MADRID, DEC. 18.—Disastrous inundations have taken place in Portugal.

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, WEDNESDAY.—The Dowager Queen of Sweden, widow of Bernadotte, died yesterday evening. It is mentioned as a singular incident that her Majesty was about to visit the theatre, to witness the performance of Calderon's play, "Life is a Dream."

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 12.—The Sardinian ships which were stopped at Sulina have been released, and will take their cargoes back to Genoa.

The Sultan has commenced retrenchments in the expenses of the palace.

News from Podgoritz states that a conflict had taken place between the Turks and Montenegrins.

The Viceroy of Egypt will, it is said, shortly proceed to Mecca.

AMERICA.

LONDONDERRY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The Montreal Company's steamship Nova Scotia, from Portland to New York, with dates to 8th inst., arrived at Moville, at 1 p.m. and landed all her mails. She brings 70 passengers. The steamship Canadian arrived out at Portland on the 8th inst., and the City of Washington and Saxonia reached New York on the 6th inst.

President Buchanan had explicitly expressed his determination to send no more troops to the forts near Charleston, and that everything would be done on his part to avoid a collision.

Documents sent to Congress by the President show the expense of the African squadron for the year to be 800,000 dols., and also give the correspondence between England and the American Government relative to the slave trade.

The Georgia Senate had rejected a bill calling for a convention of the Southern States. This was received as an indication of the intention of Georgia to secede separately.

The magazine of the Aspanish frigate, at the navy yard, Brooklyn, had exploded, killing three persons and wounding ten or twelve others.

The Cataract City Bank, Patterson, New Jersey, is closed. It is believed there will be no loss on bills.

Mexican advices of the 1st instant state that the Liberals were investing the capital, and would probably take it. A proclamation for a new President had been issued.

NEW YORK, DEC. 8, 6 P.M.—The rates for uncurrent money are advancing, owing to the heavy depreciation in State stocks. Stock market opened lower, but closed firmer. Erie Railway, 24; Illinois Central scrip, 61½; New York Central, 69¼. Cotton dull, and unsettled sales, 660 bales at 9¾ cents. Breadstuffs generally have a declining tendency. Provisions dull and heavy. Whiskey has declined ½ cent. Sugars and freights unchanged.

MOBILE, DEC. 7.—Sales of cotton to-day, 3,000 bales at 7½ to 9¼. Sales of the week, 15,000 bales; receipts of the week, 119,800, against 31,000 same time last years. Stock in port, 150,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Weather in London has changed to a reasonable frost.

Lord John Russell and other members of the family have arrived at Woburn-street.

Mr. Schmater, connected with the firm of Mortimer and Co., was under examination at the Court of Bankruptcy yesterday.

The Emperor Napoleon, on reading the proof sheets of the new pamphlet on Austria and Venetia, is said to have made a correction refering to the frontiers of France by underlining the word "present." This is mentioned as a proof that he does not really desire peace and close fellowship with all his neighbours.

Sir George Carroll, one of the aldermen of the city of London, died this yesterday morning.

The Emperor Napoleon's "Life of Cæsar" is expected to be out about the middle of January.

On Monday evening Lord Cowley and M. de Metternich met at M. Thouvenel's, and those three personages went to the Emperor at the Tuileries.

The trial of the *Union* newspaper came on yesterday (Wednesday) at Paris. The Imperial prosecutors declared that legal proceedings were discontinued on account of the amnesty granted by the Emperor.

The *Patrie* asserts that the Pope, guided by a conciliatory spirit, consents to a revision of the Austrian concordat.

The Paris letter of the *Daily News* says it is more than ever believed that negociations pressing Austria to give up Venetia are actively going on.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the guardians was held yesterday—

J. M. HYNDMAN, Esq., in the chair.

Other guardians present:—Messrs. Thomas Arkins J. J. Butler, G. Thorp, J. Martin, J. M'Cann, H. Ingram, C. Dodd, M. Gavacan, Dr. D. F. Brady, Captain Darley, Sir J. V. Bradstreet, Bart., J.P.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Remaining on Saturday, December 8th, 1860, 1,720; admitted during the week, 73; born, 0; discharged during the week, 63; died, 9; remaining on the 15th inst., 1,721.

The Clerk of the Union read a letter received from the Board of National Education, enclosing extracts from the report of the inspector in reference to the condition of the schools attached to the board.

It was ordered that copies of the letter be sent to the various schoolmasters and mistresses.

THE CHRISTMAS DINNER.

Mr. John Judkin Butler said it afforded him much pleasure to propose the motion which was annually moved at that board—that the inmates should be provided with a dinner suitable to the season. He proposed that he himself, together with Mr. John Martin, Mr. M'Cann, and Mr. Gavacan, should form the committee for the preparation of the Christmas feast.

Mr. Arkins said he felt great pleasure in seconding the motion.

The resolution was put from the chair, and carried unanimously.

ADMISSION OF PAUPERS.

Mr. Arkins said he wished to call the attention of the board to the case of six poor girls who were waiting outside and desired admission into the union. He said that when the board broke up on the last day the attention of four or five of the guardians was directed to the case of these young women, who, although admitted on a previous day, had subsequently been rejected. He (Mr. Arkins) wished to know why this was done? They had every right to receive them into the house, and at this season of the year their claim should be humanely entertained. It was said that one of them had acted wrongly, and this was urged as a reason for their rejection; but he thought that the rest should not be made the sufferers from the fault of their companion.

Mr. Martin—How did they come before the Admission Board?

Mr. Arkins—In the usual way.

Mr. Martin—Had they been admitted on a previous day?

Mr. Arkins—This day week, four guardians called attention to their case, and they were admitted. I have only to say that, under such circumstances, when they were allowed in by four guardians, two or three other gentlemen ought to be slow in dismissing them. I would move that they be now admitted.

Mr. Ingram thought that Mr. Arkins' opinion concerning these women would be different had he been present when they were first admitted. It was stated that they had been in good situations, and for trivial reasons had thrown them up.

Mr. Martin said that if these women were educated and reared in that house, they might as well take them in at once, for it was well known that in the South Union women brought up there never kept their situations.

Mr. Arkins was happy to tell Mr. Martin that the South Union had nothing to do with that house. They had reared thousands of paupers within the last twenty years, and, with but a few exceptions, none of them when sent out ever returned dishonoured women.

Mr. Gilligan, relieving-officer, said the reason which had been given at the board against their admission was, that they were strong, able girls, and capable of earning their own livelihood.

The girls were here called into the board-room, and questioned by some of the guardians. They said they had been brought up in the house.

Mr. Gavacan said they ought to be admitted unhesitatingly that day. The snow and frost was on the ground, and it was cruel to keep them out.

Mr. Martin—There is no doubt that, if you send them out, they will go to ruin.

Mr. Butler said he would not take it upon his conscience to reject them from a home at this season of the year. He would move that they be admitted.

Mr. Gavacan seconded the motion.

It was carried.

The board shortly afterwards adjourned.

We understand that in reply to an application signed by a considerable number of parties interested in the traffic of the North-wall Quay, the Corporation Committee No. 1, have declared their intention of paving the entire carriage-way of that quay early in the ensuing year.

THE CORPORATION.

A special meeting of the Municipal Council was held yesterday, in the City Hall, to consider the draught Corporation Water Works Bill, intended to be solicited in the ensuing Session of Parliament for the supply of water to this city and places adjacent thereto, and to approve of a bill for such purpose, and do all necessary acts, and give all directions necessary to enable the agents of the Corporation to comply with the standing orders of the Houses of Parliament, and otherwise proceed to solicit such bill.

The LORD MAYOR presided.

The following other members of the Council attended:—Aldermen Kinahan, Mackay, Atkinson, Lambert, Moylan, Roe, Campbell, Curran, Hudson; Councillors Durdin, Price, Egan, Kelsh, Chambers, Graham, Redmond, Draper, Ryan, Taggart, O'Neill, Whelan, Butler, M'Cann, Scully, Devitt, Keatinge, O'Beirne, M'Vey, M'Swiney, French.

THE REPORTERS' GALLERY.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

Alderman Curran (in an almost stentorian tone of voice) called the attention of the Council to the uncomfortable and inconvenient position set apart for the representatives of the public press. He need scarcely say that it was of the utmost importance that the gentlemen of the press should be provided with every facility for the performance of their duties; but, from personal experience, he could state that it was impossible for the reporters to hear quarter of what passed at the discussions of the Council in the gallery in which, under the new arrangement of the Council Chamber, they were located. (Hear, hear.) There was likewise, in addition to the inconvenience which resulted from a want of hearing, superadded the want of heat. On the whole, the reporters' gallery did not reflect much credit, but positive discredit, upon the gentlemen who designed it. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman Roe considered that the inconvenience experienced by the press in hearing was caused by the continued buzz which was kept up while a member was speaking. When all the improvements in the Council Chamber had been carried out, he was of opinion that all cause of complaint would be removed. (Hear, hear.)

THE DUBLIN WATER WORKS BILL.

The Lord Mayor was understood to say that a letter had been received from the Parliamentary agents of the Corporation, advising the Council not to interfere with the Dublin Water Works Bill, as draughted.

Mr. Farquhar then read the letter in question, in which the Parliamentary agents stated that in their judgment it would be injudicious in the Council to extend the sum to be borrowed from three hundred to three hundred and twenty thousand pounds, as it appeared by Mr. Hawkshaw's Report the Corporation had bound themselves to procure the water supply recommended by him, provided it did not exceed the sum of £250,000, or £300,000.

The Town Clerk then read the draught bill.

Alderman Curran moved its adoption.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Scully.

Mr. French said he objected to the 16th, 17th, 45th, and 47th clauses. The 16th clause empowered the Corporation to purchase for the purposes authorised by the bill, in addition to the lands delineated in the plans, any quantity of land not exceeding one hundred acres.

The Lord Mayor (the purport of whose observations, as well as those of a great majority of the Council, we may state, is merely guessed at from the extremely unsuitable position in which the reporters are placed) required Mr. French to put any amendment he meant to move in writing.

Mr. French—I call on the Town Clerk to take it down.

Alderman Curran—If ever there was factious opposition it is this.

Mr. Taggart considered that the observation of Mr. Curran was unwarranted. It was the right and the duty of any member of the Council to make such objections to the bill as be deemed advisable. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. French—I treat Mr. Curran's observation with perfect contempt. (Cries of "Order.")

Alderman Hudson said he had objected to this 16th clause in committee, without the least intention of being factious, but when the matter was explained to him, he had withdrawn his opposition. It was stated that it might be necessary hereafter to elevate the banks of the proposed reservoirs, with the view of giving to other localities an increased supply of water, and that therefore an additional space of land would be required. He believed, however, the Corporation would not purchase more than was necessary.

Alderman Curran said that the reason why he designated the opposition to the clause as "factious" was because the clause expressly stated that the Corporation had no power to purchase lands for the purposes of the bill exceeding 100 acres.

Mr. French withdrew his opposition to the 16th clause, but said that, with respect to the 45th clause, which directed the levying of a domestic rate of twelvepence in the pound, he begged to move, as an amendment, that tenpence in the pound be deemed sufficient.

Mr. Redmond called on the Town Clerk to read a letter which had been received from Dr. Gray, who was at present in London, by the Special Water Works Committee, and which had influenced them in recommending to the Council the adoption of a twelvepenny rate.

The Town Clerk read the letter in question.

Mr. French said that, notwithstanding that letter, he was still of opinion that a tenpenny rate was quite sufficient.

The Lord Mayor asked was Mr. French's amendment seconded?

Mr. French said he was willing to leave his proposition in the hands of the Council.

Alderman Hudson said that they were not now dealing with this bill finally. It should go before a committee of the House of Commons, where it would, no doubt, be most narrowly watched. He would not now oppose a twelvepenny rate being inserted in the bill, but he wished, at the same time, it should be clearly understood that he was not a consenting party to its remaining as a part of the measure. His impression was that tenpence would be amply sufficient, even for the first six years, and that after that the rate would be very much lower.

Mr. Redmond fully agreed with Alderman Hudson, that a shilling rate would be found ultimately unnecessary; but, at the same time, there was a good deal of preliminary expenses to be provided for, before the Council would be in a position to reap any profit from the project. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman Roe considered that the permanent rate would be considerably under a shilling, but at the present moment they would be adopting a hazardous course, in his opinion, in refusing to accede to the recommendations of their Parliamentary agents, to whose experience in these matters they should pay all due consideration. He strongly urged on the Council to allow the bill to stand in its present shape.

Alderman Hudson said he had taken the trouble of making some calculations on this subject, which he begged to submit for the consideration of the Council. The following were the present charges under the head of pipe water:—Interest on £72,000; debentures, £2,880 12s 4d; salaries, £1,562 5s 8d; rents and taxes, £380; incidental expenses connected with the present pipe water, £450; wages and maintenance of works, £1,650; making a total charge of the present pipe water works of £6,332 18s. In dealing with this matter, they should remember, that their contract with the canals would not terminate for six years, and therefore they should provide an income to meet the rent of the canals. This rent amounted to £2,500 annually, which, being added to £6,832, made a total of £9,342 18s. If they calculated the interest on £300,000 at 4½ per cent., it would amount to £135,000, interest on £50,000; the cost of the other contemplated extensions of the mains in the city and suburbs would amount to £2,280, making the total cost £25,092 18s. The means of meeting this charge of £25,092 more to be derived from three houses, the domestic rate, the public rate, and the contract rate. The amount of the public rate proposed to be levied by the present bill under consideration was 3d. in the pound, and if they estimated this 3d. rate on a valuation of £525,000, it would produce £6,562. The domestic rate of 1s in the pound on a valuation of £453,281, would produce £22,664; making a total derived from the two rates of £29,226. The contract rate would amount to £3,000, making a total of £32,226. There should be deducted from this sum 13 per cent. for insolvencies, and the cost of collection would leave a total nett annual income of £28,037 to meet an annual expenditure of £25,000. These figures, in his opinion, showed that a 9d rate would be quite sufficient, but a 10d rate would be ample under all possible circumstances. (Hear, hear.) He did not, however, oppose the proposition that a 12d rate should be inserted in the bill, because he would not be hereafter precluded from having his views carried out, if the Council approved of them. (Hear, hear.)

Alderman Curran thought the discussion was premature. If the bill passed, the Corporation would have ample power to reduce the rate to 8d in the pound, if they thought it advisable. (Hear, hear.) It was necessary that the bill should be lodged within three days from the present time, otherwise the present session would be lost. There would be ample time hereafter for discussing these matters of detail.

Mr. French said he also objected to the clause in the bill which provided for recouping the Corporation the expenses which had been incurred by the promotion of the defunct and impracticable Coyford scheme.

The Lord Mayor called upon Mr. French to put his amendments in writing.

Mr. French said he was entitled to have the bill read clause by clause, and to call for a division if he pleased upon each.

The Lord Mayor decided that Mr. French was not entitled to adopt this course.

Alderman Hudson objected to the borrowing clause in its present shape—it was in the following words:—"If after having borrowed any of the moneys they are by this act authorised to borrow, or continue at interest, the Corporation shall pay off any part thereof, it shall be lawful for them again to borrow, in the manner aforesaid, the part thereof so paid off at the like rate, or any other rate of interest, and so on, from time to time." This clause, in his opinion, conferred upon the Corporation an unlimited power to borrow money, and with the view of removing all doubt upon the subject, he moved that it be amended by adding after the words from "time to time"—"provided always that the sum so borrowed shall be only applicable to the discharge of the sum to be paid off."

Mr. Durdin seconded the amendment, which, having been put from the chair, was negatived.

The original motion—"That the bill as printed, do pass,"—was then put and declared carried.

The Town Clerk then read a form of petition to both Houses of Parliament, praying that the bill might be declared law.

The petition was then adopted, and the Council adjourned.

A French provincial journal, occasionally used for semi-official purposes, states that each of the great military commands is to have two fighting divisions attached to it always in a state of readiness to enter upon a campaign.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

Carroll v. Hughes.

This case was resumed at the sitting of the court.

The first witness called for the defence was Edward Bloomfield, who was examined by Mr. Hamill—He deposed as follows:—I am a tin-plate worker and brazier; I made the model of the machine on the table; the aperture within which the plaintiff's hand was injured was 12 inches high by 12 wide; the aperture was closed by means of a sliding and descending door.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Rollestone, Q.C.

James Nicholl, examined by Mr. Armstrong, Q.C.—There was no danger in the working of "the wiper," unless a person put his hand into the aperture; the use of ordinary care would have done away with the necessity of a grating to this aperture; a person could throw flour into the aperture without putting his hand into it; when I saw the machine at work, the boys were throwing the flour into the trough; the flour could not be thrown into it if the door were shut; the machine was put up to work at 45 revolutions a minute; its speed has been reduced latterly; it now works at about 17 revolutions a minute; the same motive power drives a flour mill with three pairs of stones, and all its dressing machinery; there was more machinery on the steam-engine than it was at first intended should be worked by it, and when this dough machine was put on, in addition to the other machines, it considerably reduced the speed in the flour mill, and disturbed the miller; then it became necessary to reduce its speed; this necessity arose since the accident; its speed was not reduced from any fear of any accident; the dough is now made in three minutes; it was formerly made in one; the machine would, of course, turn out more dough at a speed of 45 revolutions than at 17 per minute; the machine is equally dangerous whether worked fast or slow, if a person put in his hand.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C.—The machine was made by me three years ago; the aperture in it was made nine months ago; I have seen it at work before this hole was made; when I saw it the slide was up, and the dough was coming out of the aperture into the trough; the object of the hole was to permit the dough to fall into the trough, as the aperture which existed was found to be insufficient for the purpose; there was no ordinary or extraordinary risk in working the machine; a grating put up in front of the aperture would have removed all risk; but when I made the machine I did not consider that there was any risk; it was not possible if the trough was full of dough to dust the flour on the dough in the bar part of the trough under the platform, without throwing the dry flour through the aperture; but it would be possible to do so, if the trough were only partially or half full.

The next witness was Mr. Bernard Hughes, the defendant, who was examined by Mr. Armstrong, Q.C.—He stated that the machine in question had been erected in Feb., 1858; before the plaintiff came to his establishment, a bag of flour could be kneaded in a minute, when the machine worked at 45 revolutions per minute, but there was not sufficient power to drive her at that speed; when the hole was made in the floor, the intention was that the door should be kept closed during work, in order to prevent the draught from going through the machine and drying up the dough; I desired the men to work with the door closed, but through laziness they neglected to shut it on some occasions; I explained to the plaintiff the character of the machine before engaging him; I have seen the door shut and Carroll working at it; it was not his duty to attend so much to the putting of flour in the machine; his duty was to put the biscuit into the oven, and this was the principal manual labour he had; he acted as a general superintendent; I gave him directions before the accident to close the door, and showed him how to do it.

To a Juror—It was to Carroll himself I gave the directions.

Examination continued—It was the duty of a boy to attend the machine; the plaintiff, before the accident, never suggested that there was danger attending the working of the machine; on the contrary, he had said he never saw so good or so safe a machine for discharging the stuff; I never knew that the arms inside the machine were unsafe for a working man, unless he put his hand into it; it was not necessary for the plaintiff, in the discharge of his duty, to put his hand into the cylinder; part of his (plaintiff's) duty was to dust the dough through the aperture; I have had practical experience of the bakery business for 40 years; I never knew of the insufficiency or danger in working the machine; the accident in question occurred on a Friday, and I saw the plaintiff in hospital on either the Monday or Tuesday following; he was lying in one of the wards with other patients; I shook hands with him and asked him how the accident had happened; he said, "I cannot rightly tell;" he said his wife had been to see him; I remarked that she must be in a sore state about the matter, and he (Carroll) said he had made light of it to her; I said it was quite right for him not to annoy his wife on the subject; I told him I had sent his wife the 30s—the week's wages, and advised him to keep his spirits up, as, perhaps, it might be the best thing that ever happened to him; in February I met him in the bakehouse, and he followed me to the store; I told him it would be better for him to do something, and see and get the wires put in order, and that it would be better for him to earn his 15s a week than for me to be lending it to him; Carroll said he was much obliged, and he came back and forward for three weeks; on the 10th March, he came to the bakehouse and said, "Mr. Hughes, am I not to have my full wages? for, even if I had six hands, I could not do the work better than it is done at present;" I said he certainly should, and I directed the pay clerk to pay 30s on the ensuing Saturday; on the 20th of February, I heard him telling the clerk not to stop the 15s as a debt, for that he was receiving it as pay; I recollect having given Carroll notice to quit; my reason for giving the notice was because he was working at "contradiction," and keeping the men late when he might work it off at ten hours; they had not any hard work; it might have been done in ten hours; I never said "I could not press the boys to worse than slavery," nor anything like it; the usual custom of the trade was to give and receive a week's notice; I never agreed to give either a month's notice or a month's wages; there was not any profit in the biscuit business from the time Carroll came into my establishment; he (Carroll) on one occasion proposed to substitute lard for butter in making the biscuits, but I said I had a good name in the trade, and would rather suffer a loss for twelve months than consent to this; up to the time he left me he never made any demand for compensation for the injuries which he had received.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Rollestone, Q.C., and at the close of his evidence the court adjourned.

Rochfort v. Sedley.

A discussion arose during the day in reference to swearing a jury in the above case for the purpose of trying it after the pending case had been concluded. The questions under consideration were whether the case should be tried in January, commenced at once, and adjourned till after Christmas Day, as set down for trial in the list of the after sittings. Counsel at both sides (the Solicitor-General, and Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., for the plaintiff; and Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C., for the defendant), objected to any proposition but the adjournment till the after sittings, and a day being fixed for the trial.

The Lord Chief Baron said, in reply to counsel (Mr. Macdonogh), that it would be advisable that one judge should try the special jury cases, and at the same time another to try the common jury cases; but it was very inconvenient to have four Nisi Prius Courts sitting at the same time.

It was ultimately arranged that a *remanet* should be entered, and the case reserved for the list of the sittings after next term.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

In re George J. Malone.

The insolvent had petitioned the court before, and his petition had been dismissed by Judge Berwick.

Mr. Stuart, solicitor, appeared to oppose on behalf of Thomas Walsh, a butcher, whose debt was now £14, the balance of an account. The ground of opposition was that he incurred the debt without having a reasonable expectation of paying. The insolvent's wife, it was stated, induced the creditor to accept a bill of £10 for one instalment, and when that fell due she brought another bill for a similar amount, which he refused to take, and then he placed the matter in the hands of Mr. Stuart.

The insolvent stated that he had a travelling commission from Messrs. Exham and Blackly, to whom he owed £20 when he was arrested on the 25th June. The insolvent was examined as to an assignment of furniture which he made to his sister-in-law, in 1852, for the purpose, as he stated, of securing a debt of £600 which he owed her, conjointly with her uncle.

Mr. Coffey opposed, on behalf of Mr. W. P. Kirwan, who deposed that the insolvent held a house from him, up to September, 1859, and in October following removed his furniture, and afterwards offered him a settlement in the shape of a bill which he undertook to pay in part. The bill was not paid, and eventually the creditor had to take proceedings. Out of £26, it was stated he had been paid £10.

Judge Lynch said he should either allow the case to stand for Judge Berwick, or dismiss the petition, with liberty to file a new one.

The case was allowed to stand.

In re Thomas Lynch.

The insolvent was opposed by a loan fund society, to which he was secretary, and the case had been before Judge Berwick. A reference was made to the official assignee to vouch the schedule.

Mr. Levy appeared on behalf of the insolvent, and applied that he should be admitted to bail, in order to enable him to appear before the assignee.

Mr. Heron, Q.C., appeared on behalf of creditors, and objected to bail being allowed.

His Lordship said that if possible the insolvent should have an opportunity of attending, and it was finally arranged that a reference should be made to the chief clerk.

In re William Mallin.

The insolvent had been heard on a former day. He had not given up to the assignee a farm which he held in Enniskillen, and in consequence was sent back to prison.

In re Lockhart, a bankrupt.

In this case Messrs. Guinness and Mahon had sought to prove for £1,700, the full amount of bills due to them, without deducting a payment of 4s 6d in the pound which they had received out of the estate of Rogerson.

Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., on the part of the assignee submitted that the payment of 4s 6d ought to be deducted from the amount of the proof.

His Lordship said that the uniform practice in England and Ireland had been, that where a proof had been made before the receipt of a payment, the proof should stand for the full amount. Under the circumstances, he would follow that practice in the present case, but, at the same time, he saw no reason for the rule, and he was prepared to hear the question argued, should it again arise.

Mr. Heron said the practice referred to had been followed by the late Judge Macan, and there was no case either in England or Ireland in the Court of Appeal deciding that such was the law. Therefore, he would ask his lordship's leave to have a case stated in this instance for the Court of Appeal.

His Lordship said, that as he found there was only a dividend of one shilling in the pound in the case, he could not allow a case to go to the Court of Appeal, but he would have the case deliberately argued on any future occasion on which it might arise.

In re Gustavus Hudson.

In this case the bankrupt had been a builder in Capel-street. A composition of 10s in the pound was agreed to by the creditors.

Mr. Molloy, on behalf of the bankrupt, applied to annul the bankruptcy.

His Lordship, having ascertained that the agreement for the composition had been duly acted upon, granted the application.

In re Walsh.

There was a further meeting in this case for the examination of witnesses.

Mr. D. C. Heron appeared for the assignees.

COMMISSION DE LUNATICO INQUIRENDO—YESTERDAY.

(Before Mr. Henn, Q.C., Mr. Brady, Q.C., and a Special Jury.)

In the matter of Henry Butler Clarke Wandesforde, an alleged lunatic.

An inquisition, by direction of the Lord Chancellor, was held yesterday, in the Nisi Prius Court, before the Lunacy Commissioners and a special jury, for the purpose of inquiring into the state of mind of Henry Butler Clarke Wandesforde, an alleged lunatic, and also with respect to the property to which he was entitled. The petitioners were the Rev. John Prior and his wife, Mrs. Sarah Prior, sister to the subject of the inquiry. The commission was unopposed. It appeared that the alleged lunatic was the only surviving son of the lately deceased Hon. Mr. Wandesforde, of the county, Kilkenny, and is now about 43 years of age. He has sisters one of whom is Mrs. Sarah Prior, by whom, in conjunction with her husband, the Rev. J. Prior, the present inquisition was obtained, and at whose suit it was carried on. They sought the personal custody and care of the lunatic. It was alleged he became a lunatic when about eighteen years of age from some unknown cause. For the last twenty years he has resided at Arden House, near Henley, in Warwickshire, a private lunatic asylum in which he had been placed as a lunatic by his father. His father was son of a Countess of Ormond, and uncle to the present Earl of Carrick. Upon the death of his father the alleged lunatic, who was the only surviving son, became entitled to estates in the counties of Limerick and Clare, and also in Staffordshire and Kent, yielding altogether over £5,000 a year. The Kilkenny estates, &c., went to other persons pursuant to settlement. It was stated that there really could be no question as to the insanity of Mr. Wandesford, and his incapacity to manage his own affairs. He could not be produced before the jury, as is usual in such cases, inasmuch as to bring him over from England in his present state of mind would be attended with the greatest danger to him.

Mr. Berkeley, Q.C., and Mr. Johnstone, instructed by Messrs. Baker and Fetherstone H, appeared for the petitioners.

Mr. Ryan, instructed by Messrs. Murdock, appeared for Lord Walter Butler, first cousin to the alleged lunatic. Lord Walter Butler claimed as a remainder man.

Mr. Franks appeared for the minor heir-at-law of the alleged lunatic, Charles Harward Butler Clarke Southwell Wandesforde.

Mr. Berkeley, Q.C., stated the case to the jury, substantially detailing the above facts.

Mrs. Sarah Prior, examined by Mr. Johnstone—I am sister to the subject of the present inquisition; my mother, Lady Sarah Butler, was daughter of the Earl of Carrick; John, Walter, Henry, Anne, and myself were her children; I am the only surviving member of the family, except my brother, Henry Wandesforde, the subject of the present inquiry; my sister Anne is dead 23 years, and my brother Walter is dead a little better than seven years; he has left one son, who is seven years old; he and I are the only next of kin to my brother Henry; in the year '34 I met my husband in Italy; my brother Henry at that time was in England; in 1834 he first showed the symptoms which afterwards led to his separation from his family; he became irritable and jealous, and in the end of the year '34 he was separated from our family and placed in the care of a Dr. Gilmore, who kept a private asylum; when at Arden House in 1844, where he was stopping for some time afterwards, I saw him; I spoke very little to him, but he answered me fairly; he did not recognise me when I went in first; I saw him a second time at Arden House last April, twelve months, but he did not appear to know me; I asked him if he played the flute, which he was in the habit of playing before his insanity, and he said he did, my father, who died about a month ago, was possessed of estates in Kent, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire; the value of these English estates is about £5,000 or £7,000 a year. It was my father placed my brother Henry at Arden House.

Dr. Edgar, surgeon and physician, sworn and examined by Mr. Franks—I reside in Warwickshire, and have been a medical attendant at Arden House, which is a private lunatic asylum; it is kept by Mr. George Russell Dartnell, who has been conducting it for about two or three years; before his time it was conducted by a Mrs. Russell; I visited him in 1855; I, as medical attendant, was requested by Mr. Charles to become medical attendant to the establishment, and I continued for two or three years to send fortnightly reports of Mr. Wandesforde's state; he never had any mind since I knew him; he was not a madman, but is a confirmed idiot; he is imbecile in intellect; is quite incompetent to take care of himself or his property; sometimes he will not speak; is sometimes very violent, and sometimes very affable; I have seen him one day when called from his dinner strike a lady; latterly he has become quieter; I do not consider it would have been proper to bring him to Ireland to attend this inquiry; it would be a great shock to his nervous system.

To Mr. Commissioner Henn—He is quite incapable of managing his own affairs; he sometimes walks with his attendant twenty miles a day; is very strong.

To a Juror—I do not think he can ever become sane.

Dr. George Russell Dartnell, sworn and examined by Mr. Johnstone—I am a medical man; was an army surgeon, and have retired from the honorary rank of inspector-general of hospitals; I was deputy inspector-general of hospitals for two years; I have a diploma from the English College of Surgeons; I am an Irishman; I am the proprietor of a licensed house for lunatics, near Henley; Mr. Wandesforde is a patient of mine; when I became proprietor of the establishment I found Mr. Wandesforde a patient in it; he is not exactly an idiot; his is a case of *dementia*, or complete loss of intellect after manhood, and the development of the intellect; idiotcy is complete loss of mind from birth; imbecility is from infancy; his father, the late Mr. Wandesforde, paid me £300 a year for his maintenance; his case is almost hopeless, but there is a possible chance, very remote indeed, of a recovery; he is greatly irritated by the presence of strangers; it would have been highly dangerous to bring him here, for he is so impetuous that if he were brought over he might throw himself out of the train or over the packet's side; he is in excellent bodily health; he is not in the least capable of managing his own affairs; he has an attendant, to whom he is very much attached.

To the Jury—He is not improved in intellect, but his temper is greatly improved; latterly I have observed some scintillations of memory and affection in him; he does not know the value of money; I don't think he would know a shilling from a halfpenny.

To Commissioner Brady—He is not so much confined now as he used to be.

Mr. Richard Eaton, sworn—My father managed for thirty years, as agent, the estates of the late Mr. Wandesforde both in England and Ireland; my father died in 1850; I succeeded to the agency of the Southern Irish estates in Clare and Limerick; I am agent for the lunatic; the late Mr. Wandesforde told me his English estates in Staffordshire and Kent, &c., were worth £2,700 a year; the gross annual rental of the Limerick and Clare estate is £2,754; there are head rents amounting to £358, and other deductions, leaving at least £2,000 a year clear; the estates will be of much greater value in 15 years; in Clare there are 4,000 acres held at £500 a year on leases for 99 years, which will expire in 15 years; the rental will then be, at least, double; the late Mr. Wandesforde derived these estates from the Countess of Ormonde, who was his mother.

A probate copy of the will of the late Countess of Ormonde was put in evidence.

Mr. Berkeley proposed to give in as evidence of the alleged lunatic's property his father's will.

Mr. Franks said that if the will were given in evidence he would also require to have the marriage settlement of the alleged lunatic's father given in. It was executed in 1812.

Both documents were put in evidence.

Mr. Commissioner Henn briefly addressed the jury, telling them the question upon which they were to decide, and that it was competent for them, even in the absence of the alleged lunatic, to find, if satisfied upon the evidence they had heard, that he was of unsound mind, and incapable of managing his own affairs.

The jury found a verdict—That Mr. Wandesforde was in 1855, and is now, a person of unsound mind, so as to be incapable of managing his own affairs, but when he first became so there was no evidence before them to show. They also found that Mrs. Prior and Charles Harward Butler Clarke Southwell Wandesforde were his next of kin; that he was entitled to estates in the counties of Limerick and Clare, of the nett annual value of £2,396, and also of estates in England of the yearly value of £2,700.

The inquiry then terminated.

COURT OF DELEGATES—YESTERDAY.

The Rev. John Auchinleck, appellant; the Bishop of Ferns, respondent.

Messrs. Lloyd, Q.C., and Andrews, Q.C., two of the delegates appointed to hear the arguments in this case, took their seats in the Court of Chancery, yesterday, and stated that the court had decided on not giving judgment until the 5th of February next.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY.

HUNGARY.

GRAN, 18TH DEC., EVENING.—The conference has been definitively closed, after having lasted four hours and a half. Count Darcoezy censured the Electoral law of 1848, and spoke against the privileges of the nobility as established by that law. He also advocated equal rights for everybody. Finally it was unanimously resolved to request the Emperor to grant the Electoral law of 1848. The primate, in his closing speech, expressed the hope of an early convocation of the Diet, and exhorted the nation to union and confidence. A banquet afterwards took place in the primate's palace, when speeches of a conciliatory character were delivered. The healths of the Hungarian and other Councillors of State were drunk amidst loud and enthusiastic cheering.

FRANCE.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.—The *Moniteur* says that on the 1st of January the Emperor will receive the Diplomatic Corps, the constituted bodies of State, and deputations from the National Guard and the armies. Their Majesties will not receive on the 2nd January.

THE CALCUTTA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

SOUTHAMPTON, WEDNESDAY.—The Pera, with the heavy portion of the above mails, arrived off the Needles at 5 o'clock this morning, but up to the present moment she is not in sight of the port. The weather is thick.

AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY.—The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Co.'s steamer, Kangaroo, which sailed this morning for New York, took £82,000 in specie.

MAIL NEWS.

The Bombay mail *via* Marseilles, will be delivered in London on Thursday night.

FREIGHTS AT BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Nov. 26.—There has been an important rise of fully 10s per ton, the quotations being £2 17s 6d to London, and £3 2s 6d for Liverpool.

THE TURKISH LOAN.

The accounts from Paris referring to the prospect of the Turkish loan being subscribed for, appears less favourable.

THE TIPPERARY ARTILLERY.

The *Times* has a leader on the admission of the Tipperary Artillery into the regiments of Royal Artillery, while the accession to the army is valuable, it is unjust towards the old artillery officers.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

The stoppage has been announced of Messrs. Dodge and Grandouata, an American house, in the India rubber trade, with liabilities of about £46,000, and assets of about half that amount. The failure has been caused by the losses and the absence of remittances from the United States, owing to the crisis.

RAILWAYS.

The *Times* reports another important advance in Sheffield, chiefly from a large purchase on provincial account. Midland Great Western and Lancashire and Yorkshire also improved, especially the first which left off at 136¼.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the city yesterday commercial advices from New York were considered as not varying materially from those of the preceding packet.

Lord Stanhope was returned for South Notts yesterday, without opposition.

A prospectus has been issued by the East India and London Shipping Company for the purpose of establishing a fast line of inexpensive vessels direct to India, the only port of call between London and Calcutta being Madras.

The *Times* says the President's message is an evasion of all responsibility, and contrasts his timid policy with the bold course pursued by General Jackson, who threatened to bring the nullifiers to reason by using the Federal forces against them.

The papers contain appalling accounts of the distress at Coventry. 40,000 weavers are actually starving.

The fleet of auxiliary screw steamships belonging to the Australian Company are to be transferred to the new company.

The Thames Iron Works' Company have received an order from the Russian Government for an iron cased frigate of war, say 6,320 tons, builder's measurement. Other vessels of the same class are to be fitted out for Russia from year to year. The vessel is to be fitted with engines of 1,250 horse power.

TURIN, DEC. 18.—There is no truth in the statement contained in some Italian journals, that Austria had sent to the Sardinian Government a list of the names of persons in connection with the conspiracies which are being organised in Italy for the purpose of encouraging the agitation in Hungary.

A pamphlet is about to appear in Paris, which is said to have received the sanction of Prince Napoleon. The writer advocates the dismemberment of the Austrian empire.

The Hungarians in Paris are openly promising the throne of Hungary to Prince Napoleon.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST (TUESDAY) NIGHT.

At the Court at Windsor, the 17th day of December, 1860: Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day the Right Hon. John Arthur Douglas, Lord Bloomfield, was, by her Majesty's command, sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly. ARTHUR HELPS.

WHITEHALL, DEC. 18.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Sir William Verner, Bart., formerly a Lieutenant-Colonel in her Majesty's Army, her Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, which the late King of Hanover was pleased to confer upon him, in approbation of his distinguished services in connexion with Hanoverian troops of the German Legion employed against the enemy during the Peninsular war and at Waterloo.

WHITEHALL, DEC. 18.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev. Charles Hinxman, B.A., to the rectory of Barford St. Martin, in the county of Wilts, and the diocese of Salisbury, the same being void by the promotion of the Hon. and Right Rev. Father in God Dr. Samuel Waldegrave to the See of Carlisle.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL.

7th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Captain Archibald Philip Douglas, from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice William Digby Wentworth, who exchanges; December 18.

3rd Light Dragoons—Dodgson Hamilton Thompson, Gent, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Barrett, promoted; December 18.

4th—Captain William Digby Wentworth, from the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Captain, vice Archibald Philip Douglas, who exchanges; December 18.

5th—Lieutenant Frederick Walter Carden to be Captain, by purchase, vice Amyatt Ernlé Brown, who retires; Cornet Alexander Ewing to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Carden; Richard Moore Sadlier, Gent, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Cotton, appointed to the 99th Foot; December 18. James George Hubert Fox, Gent, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Chaffey, promoted; December 19.

7th—Lieutenant Arthur L'Estrange Hamilton Holmes, from the 12th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Arthur Hamilton Scrope, who exchanges; December 18.

11th—Llewellyn Traherne Bassett Saunderson, Gent, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Russell, appointed to the 10th Light Dragoons; December 18. John Delacour, Gent, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Calvert, promoted; December 19.

12th—Lieutenant Arthur Hamilton Scrope, from the 7th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Arthur L'Estrange Hamilton Homes, who exchanges; December 18.

16th—Charles Francis Arnold Howard, Gent, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Edwin Andrew Corbet, who retires; Dec 18. James Herbert Lovell, Gent, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Edward Philip Salter, who retires; Dec 18.

17th—Lieutenant Robert Bainbridge to be Captain, by purchase, vice Charles Steel, promoted, by purchase, to an Unattached Majority; Cornet Henry Richard Abadie to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bainbridge; December 18.

18th—Lieutenant William Coxon to be Captain, by purchase, vice George Eden Jarvis, who retires; Cornet Harold Esdaile Malet to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Coxon; December 18.

Military Train—Lieutenant Edward Jervis to be Captain, by purchase, vice George Pilkington Blake, who retires; Ensign Kilner Augustus Arthur Brasier Creagh to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Jervis; Samuel Masters Davies, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Benthall, promoted; December 18.

1st Regiment of Foot—William Collett Sandars, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cosens, promoted; December 18.

2d—Lieutenant George Turner to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Page, retired; October 12.

4th—Staff Surgeon Benjamin Lane to be Surgeon, vice Fisher, placed upon half pay; December 18.

9th—Major Henry James Buchanan, from half pay Depot Battalion, to be Major, vice Charles Henry Leslie, who exchanges December 18.

11th—Charles John Wix, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lewis, promoted; Dec 18.

13th—Staff-Surgeon Thomas Ligertwood, M.B., to be Surgeon, vice Jackson, appointed to the Staff; Dec 18.

15th—William Ernest Anderson Hooper, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Churchill, promoted; Dec 18.

18th—Lieutenant William Thomas Croft, from the 3rd West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice John Bland Sawyer, who exchanges; Dec 18.

36th—Thomas Mercer Maxwell, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Stracey, promoted; Dec 18.

38th—Lieutenant Alfred Stokes to be Instructor of Musketry vice Captain William Ridstone Ellis, who has resigned that appointment; October 2. Staff Assistant Surgeon Colin Henderson to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Lawlor, appointed to the Staff; Dec 18.

53rd—Ensign Thomas Rendall Morris, from the 92d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Harry Hutchinson A. Stewart, who exchanges; Dec 18.

58th—Joseph Barrington Deacon, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Foster, promoted; Dec 18. Donald George Anderson, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Webb, promoted in the Military Train; Dec 19.

79th—Ensign Gilbert Walter Coventry to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Crawford, promoted; December 18.

82nd—Captain William Cooke O'Shaughnessy, from the 2nd West India Regiment, to be Captain, vice Brevet Major Samuel Peters Jarvis, who retires upon half pay; Dec 18.

87th—Captain James Baillie to be Major, by purchase, vice Charles Frederick Campbell, who retires; Lieutenant Richard Throckmorton to be Captain, by purchase, vice Baillie; Ensign John Leigh Hollest to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Throckmorton; December 18.

92nd—Ensign Harry Hutchinson A Stewart, from the 53rd Foot, to be Ensign, vice Thomas Rendall Morris, who exchanges; December 18.

96th—Frederick Nool Hill Rock, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Curteis, promoted; December 18.

Rifle Brigade—The Hon Bernard Thomas Howard to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cary, promoted; December 18.

3rd West India Regiment—Lieutenant John Bland Sawyer, from the 18th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice William Thomas Croft, who exchanges; December 18.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—John Fielding Willis Kane, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Francis Pearson Murray, who retires; December 18. Francis James Bater, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Guy Wm Frederick L'Estrange, who has retired; December 19. Ensign John Glover has been permitted to resign his commission; December 18.

UNATTACHED.

Captain Charles Steel, from 17th Light Dragoons, to be Major, by purchase; Dec. 18.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

To be Assistant Commissaries General—Deputy Assistant Commissary General John Moria M'Lean, Sutherland; vice Kear Osborn, deceased; August 31. Deputy Assistant Commissary General Theodore Ernest M'Clintock, vice Widdrington Tining, deceased; October 18. Deputy Assistant Commissary General Alexander Walter Turner, vice George Shepheard, placed upon retired pay; November 1.

The undermentioned Commissariat Clerks, having passed the prescribed Examination, and having been found to possess the qualifications considered requisite for promotion to the rank of Deputy Assistant Commissary General, to be promoted accordingly:—George James Neill; Frederick William Callaghan; July 4.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon James Jackson, from the 13th Foot, to be Staff Surgeon, vice Ligertwood, appointed to the 13th Foot; December 18.

Assistant Surgeon Digby William Lawlor, from the 38th Foot, to be Staff Assistant Surgeon, vice James Stephenson, whose services have been dispensed with; December 18.

BREVET.

Lieutenant Colonel William Lenox Ingall, C.B., 62d Foot, having completed five years' service in the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, to be Colonel in the Army; October 25.

Lieutenant William Dring, Paymaster 62d Foot, to have the honorary rank of Captain under the Royal Warrant of 27th January, 1860; September 7.

MEMORANDUM.—Brevet-Colonel Graves Camney Swan has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, he being about to become a settler in North America; December 18.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Newly Invented Application of

HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,

forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.

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SURGEON DENTISTS,
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Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by their Unrivalled Patent, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)

Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.

Stopping or extracting a Tooth, from 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. Set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.

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Nine doors from Sackville-street.

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J. CORBETT AND CO.
Late
MEYRICK AND CORBETT,
62, HENRY-STREET,
(Corner of Denmark-street)

Beg to inform the Public that their Extensive Sto[ck is] now ready for inspection.

DECIDEDLY THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN DUBLIN FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Gold Watches, engaged good timekeepers, at £4 each.
Silver do. do. ... ... £2 each.

An endless variety of Gold Jewellery, suited for Presents comprising

Lockets, Rings, Brooches, Bracelets, &c.

A visit to my establishment will convince intending purchasers of the great advantages I offer, both in quality and cheapness.

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(Opposite Messrs. Forrest and Son's.)

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
EDWARD MELMER,
89, GRAFTON-STREET,
Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Silversmith.

Intending purchasers are respectfully solicited to inspect E. M.'s superior stock of first-class Goods—Jewellery, Watches, Clocks, &c. &c.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Wednesday Evening.

There was a heavy fall of snow early yesterday morning, and there is every probability of much more falling before long; the clouds appear heavy, and the frosty feeling of the atmosphere indicates a continuance of this severe weather. After the moist and foggy weather which we had lately this hard frost will be of great advantage, as it will not only purify the air, but prepare the ground for the reception of wheat and other crops, the sowing of which has, up to the present, been delayed in consequence of the continuous rain and the saturated condition of the ground.

On Tuesday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, an accident occurred to Master Warren, aged about 15 years, son of Captain Warren, of the Scotia steamship. It appears that as that steamship was being placed along the Carlisle Pier, the young lad before mentioned slipped, and was precipitated through one of the hatchways from the upper to the lower deck. Fortunately, however, on being taken up, it was found that, beyond being very much stunned by the fall, no more serious injury was thereby sustained.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

About half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning, Frank Thope Porter, Esq., took his seat on the Bench.

Peter Magrath, and Isabella Magrath, his wife, were brought up on remand, in custody of Police-constable 73 F, charged by Mrs. Anne Toole with having stolen from the shop of her husband, Joseph Toole, Kingstown-avenue, a blue flannel shirt.

Mrs. Anne Toole deposed, that on Saturday night, the 15th instant, between six and seven o'clock the prisoners entered the shop, and having looked at two or three flannel shirts, laid them aside, and asked to see a jacket, which was accordingly shown to them; while the male prisoner was trying on the jacket, the female prisoner went quietly out of the shop; on his being told that the price of the jacket was 6s, he offered 4s, which sum being rejected, he, too, immediately left the shop; shortly after their leaving, the flannel shirt was missed, and they were at once suspected of having stolen it; on making inquiry in the neighbourhood, they were traced to a Mrs. Shea's lodging-house in Murphy's-court; she accordingly went to the lodging-house about twelve o'clock that Saturday night, and found the male prisoner in bed, and the female prisoner in the kitchen ironing a shirt; on the accusation being made known to the prisoner, she muttered something, and said "I did not go farther than the door." Mrs. Shea, the owner of the lodging-house, was present, and on taking the candle from her and going into the apartment where the male prisoner was in bed, and recognising him as the man who had been in the shop that evening, he "jumped up and dressed himself;" she then sent for a policeman, and on his arrival gave both into custody; Mrs. Shea found the new flannel shirt between the bedtick and mattress, which she (witness) identified as being the missing article.

Mrs. Mary Shea deposed that the prisoners had lodged with her about a fortnight; that on the night in question, about nine o'clock, she met the male prisoner entering the house as she was going out, and that in about ten minutes afterwards she met the female prisoner with something in her apron, which she supposed to have been provisions.

Mary Murphy, residing at Murphy's-court, Kingstown-avenue, stated that, on the night of Saturday, the 15th inst., she saw the male prisoner trying on a blue flannel shirt, which he said he had bought for 4s 6d.

Ann Shea, daughter of Mary Shea, owner of the lodging-house, also proved that the prisoner had the shirt in his possession on the night of the 15th inst., and that while trying it on he said that "it is too narrow, the collar must be fitted."

John Rafferty, 73 F, deposed that he had taken the prisoners into custody on the charge preferred against them by Mr. Toole, and also stated the circumstances connected with the finding of the stolen articles by Mrs. Shea.

Isabella M'Grath, wife of the prisoner, pleaded guilty to the charge.

His worship discharged the female prisoner, as being the wife of the prisoner, and sent him for trial to the next county sessions.

A man named James Colclough, was brought up in custody of Police-constable 123 F, and charged by him with having been found in a field belonging to Dr. Parkinson, of Tudor Hall, Dalkey, between five and six o'clock on the 18th instant, stealing some potatoes, which were stored in a pit in this enclosed field, and covered with sand.—His worship ordered him to pay a fine of £2, or to be imprisoned for two months.

LICENSED GROCERS' AND VINTNERS' SOCIETY.

The usual weekly meeting of the members of this society was held yesterday, in their rooms, William-street—

Mr. EDWARD MURPHY in the chair.

Mr. Carey said he had sincere pleasure in handing in the following contributions to the funds of the society. This pleasure was considerably enhanced by the liberal and generous manner in which those subscriptions had been given. (Hear, hear.) It was most gratifying to find that in every part of the city where they applied they were very kindly received (with one or two exceptions), and cordial testimony borne to the great and manifest advantages derived by the trade through the exertions of the society. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Carey then handed in the following sums:—Mr. F. Cusack, Golden-lane, £1 2s 6d; Messrs. Kernan and Co., £2 2s; Messrs. L. and R. Merry, £2; Messrs. Dunne, St. Andrew-street, Rice, Britain-street, Keegan, Moore-street, O'Neill, Stephen-street, and O'Reilly, Usher's-quay, 10s each; Mr. James Moffatt, 12s 6d, together with several minor contributions.

The Chairman warmly eulogised the contributions, and said that they, at all events, were not unmindful of the great advantages which the society had conferred on them.

Mr. Carey brought under the notice of the meeting a case that recently occurred in the county Cork, wherein two publicans were summoned for having tents at a fair in that county open for the sale of beer, &c., and in which case the magistrates convicted them in the full penalty of £20 each. Mr. Carey proceeded to show, at great length, that the conviction was at total variance with the laws affecting such cases; read some abstracts from 6th Geo 4th, cap 81, and the recent statute, 23 and 24 Vic., cap 113, with the view of showing that the provisions of the latter act did not at all alter or abrogate the privileges granted to licensed victuallers by the former one, and finally read a communication from the Board of Inland Revenue, confirmatory of his opinion, and declared that the absurdity of the police in instituting such a proceeding could only be equalled by the ignorance of the law exhibited by the magistrates on the occasion. (Cheers.)

The Secretary said he had to hand over to Mr. John O'Reilly a cheque for £40, the amount awarded him by the committee out of the benevolent fund, as the representative of their late brother and fellow-member, Mr. James O'Reilly, whose exertions for the benefit of the society were well known, and whose demise they all so deeply deplored.

Mr. O'Reilly, in a few brief observations, returned thanks, not so much for the amount then handed him, as for the kindliness and sympathy evinced by the society towards his family since their bereavement.

Mr. Carey asked the chairman to hold over until next meeting three notices of motion he had on the paper.

Some other business having been transacted, the meeting adjourned.

THE LOSS OF THE CONNAUGHT STEAMER.

The following letter, acknowledging the receipt of Mr. Traill's report relative to the loss of this vessel, has been received from the office of the Board of Trade:—

Office of Committee of Privy Council for Trade,
Marine Department, Whitehall, Dec. 17.

Sir,—I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to acknowledge the receipt of the report of investigation and minutes of evidence in the matter of the inquiry held by you, with the assistance of Capt. Harris, touching the loss of the steamship Connaught, and I am to convey to you their lordships' thanks for your laborious and valuable report. With regard to the suggestions in your report:

1. That steamships should be inspected by Government surveyors whilst building;

2. That captains of merchant steamers should be examined in steam;

3. That engineers should be examined and have certificates of competency,

I am directed to offer the following observations:—

1. My lords are of opinion that it would be inexpedient to establish any supervision by Government officers of steamers during their construction, as such a course would tend to remove responsibility from the builders and the owners. The special survey of mail steamers under contracts with the Government is not, as you are probably aware, now in the hands of the Board of Trade.

2. As regards the examination of masters and mates in matters connected with the steam engine, I am to point out that such examination could not be made compulsory without the interference of the Legislature. But a system of voluntary examination in steam has been for some time in operation.

These examinations are conducted under the superintendence of the various local marine boards, and any master, or any first mate or only mate, is at liberty to present himself for examination as to his practical knowledge of the use and working of the steam engine. If any master or mate holding a Board of Trade certificate passes this examination, the words "passed in steam" are endorsed on his certificate. The value of this endorsement would be greatly enhanced if steam shipowners were to require their officers to pass in steam.

3. The question whether engineers should be compelled to pass an examination, and to obtain certificates from the Board of Trade, is very important. But it is a question for the Legislature, and my lords are not in a position to offer any opinion upon it.—I am, &c.,

J. H. FARRER.

James Traill, Esq., Police Court, Greenwich.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Dr. Kirwan, city coroner held an inquest yesterday, at Jervis-street Hospital, on the body of a girl, aged eight years, named Ellen Byrne, whose death was caused by a severe burning, her clothes having caught fire at her mother's residence, Byrne's-lane, off Potter's-alley. The jury found a verdict of "Accidental Death."

THE AMOUNT OF DUTY PAID AT THE BELFAST CUSTOM-HOUSE, for the week ending December 15, was £8,246 3s 6d, against £7,712 0s 5d the previous week, and £8,862 7s 5d same time last year.—*Mercantile Journal.*

The Hungarian committee at Pesth are in communication with St. Petersburg, and have offered the Crown of St. Stephen to Prince Constantine.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.—Lord Cowley is known here to have had, within these few days, frequent interviews with Count Metternich, and Paris *quidnuncs* will have it that the restoration of Venetia formed the topic of these diplomatic colloquies. Such of the metropolitan journals as notice the abolition of passports in favour of British visitors to France warmly applaud the measure, "which ought to have been taken long since," and the *Constitutionnel* advocates its immediate extension to Belgium, and our other next neighbour, Rhenish Prussia. Why not Spain, Baden, Switzerland, and, above all, Italy, the united kingdom of which is in a great measure a French creation? Meantime it must be satisfactory to John Bull to be presented with a latch-key, in place of the great hall door appendage worn at his girdle up to the loss of Calais under Mary Tudor.

We have no fresh tidings from Gaeta nor the Abruzzi, save that a band of desperadoes, headed by some priests, have come over the Roman border and got into Ponte Corvo; French "Vendeans" drop in occasionally at Rome, and are drafted into the disturbed district, Queen Christina dipping into her coffers largely for the maintenance of confusion there, and the Duke of Modena contributing cash for the same laudable object.

The tenor Mario's father, Count de Candia, is appointed Governor over the Island of Sardinia.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* came out last Saturday with a leading article (to which the place of honour is given) concerning Ireland. This periodical is by far the most extensively circulated and powerfully written serial on the Continent. It is also, perhaps, useful to add something about the writer of this particular essay. Jules de Lasteyrie has long held high rank as an accomplished statesman, sat in the Chamber of Deputies under Louis Philippe, sat in the National Assembly, and is so far connected with Ireland that he married a niece of the Duke of Leinster, the daughter of Count de Rohan Chabot, that duke's brother-in-law, an alliance that brought about frequent visits to the emerald gem. The whole tenor of the article is to demolish the exorbitant bosh found in some ignorant Paris prints about the "oppressed nationality" of that British island. He questions both the nationality and the oppression. The first he tests by the criterion of language, scrutinises the origin of the existing medley of races that holds the soil, denies an exclusive right in any of these settlers, including Firbolgs, Danes, Milesians, Scotch, Welsh, Normans, with Edict of Nantes refugees, to speak or act otherwise than in a collective capacity, embracing all the elements of population. As to "oppression," as an eye-witness, he protests against that preposterous howl. Frenchmen have not a quarter of the freedom in every social and political sense. The only ghost of a grievance he saw was, that certain lands in fee, with a charge on landed property payable by landlords, was enjoyed by the clergy of the landed class, a matter, practically, of utter indifference to the mere tenant-farmers, and of still less to the bulk of the people. If the Roman Catholic clergy are unendowed by the State, it is at their own request; preferring the much larger emoluments they extract under the actual system, and being not only their own masters but that of their flocks, the clergy in France being neither so rich nor so independent of State control. Jacobites, under the Stuarts, the malcontents are Jacobins at the present day, though they call for the restoration of the M'Mahons and O'Donnells who went into exile for the cause of kingly prerogative, and in abhorrence of the Whig principles of 1688. As to the Duke of Magenta being of royal Irish descent, he shares that honour with every keeper of a roadside whiskey shop or bogtrotter. Forfeiture of estates is a casualty not confined to Ireland, the whole surface of Europe having from time to time changed hands by a succession of conquering races; in France it was only yesterday that the confiscation of *emigree* property occurred, yet the heirs of these lands never dream of disturbing the actual owners, while in Ireland centuries are not supposed to create a title. As to Irish emigration, it proves the teeming fecundity of the climate; and British energy has provided for this lazy land of routine prosperous colonial outlets, where the Celts find a ready-made country to breed and multiply. The most clamorous ringleaders, who claim the country for exclusive Celtic occupancy, are not of that breed at all. John Mitchel, John Martin, Thomas Davis, Robert Emmet, the Sheares, Wolf Tone, Napper Tandy, Tom Steele—all Welsh or Saxon. An armed descent on the island by France would not pay, and besides would be a military mistake. No worse battle-ground could be chosen, for which the writer gives his reasons.

The whole article is likely to dispel a host of absurd delusions hitherto prevalent among folks here who know nothing of the country.

A correspondent, dating Paris, Monday evening, says:—

M. de Persigny is, according to a report prevalent in official circles, imbued with such admiration for our manners and customs that he is determined to introduce them in France, in the hope that his example may be followed. Instead of living at his official residence, as all official Ministers have done hitherto, his Excellency is determined, like Ministers in England, to have his private residence in town. He does not, however, follow the example of British Secretaries of State to its fullest extent, for he cannot but be aware that the rent of Lord Palmerston's mansion in Piccadilly, or that of Lord John Russell's house in Chesham-place, is not paid out of the Consolidated Fund, whereas the sumptuous residence assigned to him in the Place Beauveau, lately occupied by the defunct Ministry for Algeria, is not only presented to him without expense, but the Government undertakes to defray the cost of furnishing it, and pays for the very footmen's livery and for their powder, should his Excellency persist in dressing the heads of his servants *à l'Anglaise*. Should all the Ministers follow M. de Persigny's example the expense to the State will be no trifle. How M. Billault and M. Baroche would have thundered in the Chamber of Deputies under Louis Philippe against such profligate waste of the public moneys had the rent of M. Guizot's modest apartment in the Rue de la Ville l'Eveque been charged in the budget! The Corps Legislatif has no opportunity, even after the decree of November 24, to check the waste of public moneys so recklessly incurred by the Government in its douceurs to Ministers. Within the last fortnight the Emperor has made M. Magne, one of the Ministers *sans portefeuille*, a present of a mansion valued at 800,000 francs (£32,000). His Majesty has also given to M. Billault an hotel in the Champs Elysees, estimated (and rather under-estimated) at 60,000 francs (£24,000). M. de Persigny now comes in for an hotel in the Place Beauveau, which was purchased two years ago for two millions and a half of francs (£100,000), although adjoining the Home Office in the Rue de Grenelle there is a noble mansion for the residence of the Minister. This makes a total of £156,000 disbursed in a fortnight as presents to three favourite Ministers. Should their colleagues feel jealous and insist on similar presents being made to them, it is impossible to say that the sum required to gratify their exigencies would not come up to half a million sterling.

It is also reported that M. de Persigny wishes, also in consequence of what is described here as his "English ideas," to increase the number of Cabinet Ministers. He wishes the Postmaster-General, the head censor of the press (M. de la Guerroniere), and some fourteen or fifteen other functionaries, to have a seat in the Cabinet, when they would also become entitled to be provided with a residence at the expense of the State. It is not, however, by any means certain whether his views on this subject will be carried out.

A new Mecænas has arisen for the protection of French art and literature in the person of one whom, like his great prototype, might be addressed as "*atavis edite regibus*"—Count Walewski, Minister of State, Member of the Privy Council, &c., &c. His Excellency yesterday attended the distribution of prizes at the School of Fine Arts, in which he informed his hearers "that in uniting under the direction of the Minister of State the fine arts and *belles lettres*, the Emperor had provided them with a protector, with "the natural protection of those who reproduce the idea of the beautiful in its various manifestations." Count Walewski, doubtless in the excitement, and under the influence of that feeling of modesty great minds are never wholly devoid of, did not do half justice to his own functions. It is not the fine arts and *belles lettres* alone which claim what he would describe as his "enlightened solicitude," but also breeding studs, and the Grand Opera, two departments to which so able and conscientious a Minister is bound to extend the same fostering patronage that he has so kindly promised to art and literature. Some mischievous people have actually had the audacity to perpetrate a *mot* about M. Walewski's speech, and intimate that he meant *les beaux arts de la coulisse et la litterature de cheval*.

The advent of M. de Persigny to power has also been made much of in Parisian *salons*. In reference to the liberal antecedents of M. Billault and the Absolutist convictions of Count Persigny, the following epigram has been going the rounds of all fashionable drawing-rooms, from the Faubourg St. Germain to the Faubourg St. Honore:—"*L'Empereur a fait de l'absolutisme avec les liberaux maintenant, il veut faire du liberalisme avec les absolutistes.*"

M. Guerault publishes in his paper, *L'Opinion Nationale*, a fierce attack on Count d'Haussonville's pamphlet, in which he is ranked in the same category as MM. Cassagnac and Grandguillot. M. Guerault, whose paper was started by the late Prince Jerome, and who enjoys the protection and intimacy of his son, asserts that he is independent, and has no masters. No doubt he is a more able man than the Grandguillots, Dreolles, &c., but yet, unless he is utterly blinded by vanity, he ought to know that the sensation his articles occasionally create does not arise from the style or power of their writing—which is far inferior to that of MM. Peyrat and Neffzer in the *Presse*, and MM. Paradol, Weiss, and Lemoinne, in the *Debats*. They excite attention, not because they are written by M. Guerault, but because M. Guerault is known to be in daily communication with the Palais Royal, and the distance between the Palais Royal and the Tuileries is not very great.

It is said that the King of Naples has made up his mind to withdraw to Rome.—Doubtful.

GAETA.

A letter from Gaeta of the 6th inst. gives the following interesting account of a sortie made by the troops of that fortress:—

"A bold *coup de main* was executed with entire success on Wednesday, December 5, by a detachment of the garrison. The purpose was to blow up three houses at the entrance of Borgo. One hundred and twenty-five light infantry, commanded by Major Simonetti, marched out at 2 o'clock in the morning. The detachment was divided into three parties. That of the centre, to which the chief part of the affair was entrusted, was commanded by a Frenchman, Capt. Count de Christen. Another French officer, the Viscount de Maricourt, led a platoon. Twelve artillerymen, without arms, commanded by Lieutenant Corrado, followed, carrying eight casks of gunpowder. The enemy's sentinels, who had been doubled, were awake and challenged. Captain de Christen replied in no very complimentary terms. The sentinels fired, but missed the officer, who was not more than five paces from them. 'Forward, Zouaves! Up, light infantry!' cried Captain de Christen. The Neapolitans advanced, and the sentinels were put to death. Firing then commenced on each side, but in a short time the signal to retreat was given. A loud explosion was then heard. The three houses were blown up and fell in ruins. Cries of 'Long live the King!' in Italian and French, concluded this rapid expedition, which was accomplished in less than half an hour. Captain de Christen and the Viscount de Maricourt have been mentioned in the order of the day, and it is thought they will be decorated. It appears the Piedmontese believed they were engaged with companies of French troops come they knew not whence. The fire of the Piedmontese has increased within a few days. They fire hollow shot weighing 60lb. from rifled cannon. The enemy aim at our powder magazines, but they have not yet struck any."

THE CHINA DISPATCHES.

(From the *Moniteur*.)

The following is the report of Count de Bastard to Baron Gros:—

"Hosiou, Sept. 18.

"Monsieur le Baron,—In conformity with your orders I yesterday left this place for Tong-Tcheou at five in the morning, carrying the dispatch addressed by your excellency to the Chinese plenipotentiaries, to whom I was to deliver it, and demand an immediate answer.

"I was accompanied by M. de Meritens, Interpreter Extraordinary to the French Embassy in China; and mounted on horses belonging to the artillery, which General de Montauban had placed at our disposal, we were followed by a man of letters, a domestic, and a groom, all Chinese. The general-in-chief at the head of his column was then leaving the camp at Hosiou to take up a position that very night at Matsou, four or five leagues on the road to Tong-Tcheou. After passing the column about six o'clock we met the Intendant Dubut; Colonel Grandchamp, of the Artillery; the Abbe Duluc, interpreter to General de Montauban; Captain Chanoine, of the Staff; an officer, and two others, whom I supposed to belong to the commissariat. They had with them an escort of seven or eight men, and were, like ourselves, going to Tong-Tcheou provided with instructions from the General-in-Chief, relating, I believe, to the victualling and camping of the army. We joined them and arrived at one p.m. at Tong-Tcheou, distant about 11 leagues from Hosiou. We had been accompanied some part of the way by M. d'Escayrac de Lauture, charged with a scientific mission in China, who stopped on the road.

"On our left, about a kilometre from the road, just before reaching Chang-kia-wan, an enclosed village, 12 lys (4,800 metres) from Tong-Tcheou, we perceived some Tartar tents, and, on the road, as well as in the country, we had often caught sight of small groups of horsemen proceeding in various directions. The soldiers of the Tartar infantry, whom we met either on the road or in the villages, had not a military or threatening appearance.

"On entering the town, we were conducted by a mandarin (who was waiting for us at the gates) to a yamoun which the Chinese authorities had got prepared for us; we thus passed through the whole length of Tong-Tcheou in the midst of a population which seemed to regard us with no other feeling than curiosity. Mr. Parkes, interpreter to her Britannic Majesty's Embassy; several English officers military or civil; and Mr. Bowlby, correspondent of the *Times*, had also arrived at Tong-Tcheou.

"Prince Tsai, the principal plenipotentiary, of whom I immediately requested an audience, fixed it for four o'clock in the afternoon, and at that hour he received me without having kept me waiting. His deportment and haughty manner towards those by whom he was surrounded indicated with him the habit of commanding, or rather of being obeyed.

"I delivered to Prince Tsai the dispatch which you had addressed to him; he read it, and replied that he had no other objection to make than to the number of 1,000 men who were to serve as the escort of each Ambassador on his entering Pekin. I had in my possession a dispatch of the Prince, dated the 14th of this month, in which he had consented to that number. I therefore declared that I could not accept any change on the subject.

"After a very long discussion, interrupted for a few minutes by the Prince leaving the room, asking to be allowed to deliberate in an adjoining one with mandarins who surrounded us, it was agreed that the escort of the two Ambassadors should not be composed of less than 1,000 men.

"According to your instructions, Monsieur le Baron, I caused M. de Meritens to ask Prince Tsai, in formal terms, whether he was provided with full powers; he replied affirmatively, but not without showing that he was much annoyed at having such a question put to him—to him who, he said, had never been guilty of a falsehood; whose authority was superior to that of all the plenipotentiaries, and whose signature had the same force as that of the Emperor.

"He afterwards perused the draft of the convention prepared at Tien-tsin, the Chinese text of which I left in his hands. He only made objections as a matter of form, declared himself ready to sign all, and promised to have all the necessary measures taken to facilitate the journey of his Excellency from this place to Tong-Tcheou, and from Tong-Tcheou to Pekin, as also for the establishment of markets for the supply of the army which, the very day after, was to encamp, as agreed on, at five lys (875 yards) in advance of Chang-kia-wan, on the side of Hosiou.

"I quitted Prince Tsai, after requesting a prompt reply; and, being resolved on leaving the day after at a very early hour, I demanded that reply before two o'clock in the morning. An hour and a half after midnight it was brought to M. de Meritens in the yamoun in which we passed the night.

"I forgot to tell your Excellency that Muh, the second Chinese Plenipotentiary and Minister of War, though present, took no part in the discussion I had with Prince Tsai, and which lasted more than two hours.

"During my interview with the Plenipotentiaries, the French officer who had entered the town with us obtained from the mandarin of Tong-Tcheou the promise that a market should be established for supplying provisions to the army.

"This morning at daybreak I quitted Tong-Tcheou in the belief that, your orders being accomplished, I had nothing better to do than to return to you. M. de Meritens and myself therefore left Tong-Tcheou with General Montauban's orderly officer, who on the previous evening had accompanied me, and also with Captain Chanoine, of the staff; we had two spahis as an escort, and we advanced, at times preceded, but more frequently followed, by a mandarin. We consequently left at Tong-Tcheou Intendant Dubut, Colonel Grandchamp, the Abbe Duluc, two commissariat functionaries, and, I believe, their orderlies; as also M. d'Escayrac de Lauture, whom we had met on the previous evening.

"On getting outside the town Captain Chanoine went on first to inform General de Montauban of the line of demarcation in advance of Chang-kia-wan, where, according to the conventions, the army then advancing was to encamp. Mr. Parkes had left Tong-Tcheou about an hour before us, to give General Grant also, as I suppose, the same information; between Chang-kia-wan and Tong-Tcheou we met him coming back to the latter place. He told us that the Tartars in great numbers were occupying the ground assigned for the camping of the Anglo-French expeditionary corps; he had sent to inform General Grant of the fact, and was going to Tong-Tcheou to declare to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries that we should hold them responsible for whatever might occur.

"Shortly after, proceeding on our way, we came to the Tartar outposts, I then caused the mandarin who accompanied us to go on first, having no doubt that the Tartar army was close at hand.

"We left Chang-kia-wan on our right, instead of passing through it as we had done the day before, and beyond we found the road lined with Tartar infantry. The cavalry defiled before us, coming from the camp which we had noticed the previous day, or at least from that direction; it took up a position on the road in the form of a crescent, with the convex side towards us. Not a word or threat was addressed to us, and both officers and soldiers saw us pass their lines without appearing in any way to notice our passage.

"At a little more than a mile from the Tartars, and near a village the name of which I could not ascertain, we perceived some Sikhs posted as vedettes, and behind them the English army in line across the road, and the French army on their right drawn up parallel to the road. We confirmed to General de Montauban and to General Grant the news which they had just received—the latter by an English officer, and the former by Captain Chanoine, who had preceded us by a few minutes.

"At the same time with us there arrived at the English head-quarters Heng-Ki, followed by some mandarins carrying a flag of truce. On being interrogated by M. de Meritens, at the request of General Grant, while I was with General de Montauban, Heng-Ki stated that he had come to meet the Ambassadors, who, he thought, were with the army; he had, he said, to arrange with your Excellency on the measures to be taken to deliver into the hands of the Emperor of China the letter of the Emperor of the French, and, on quitting the English head-quarters, he said that he would go immediately and order the Tartars to retire.

"I remained for about an hour with General de Montauban. The Tartars continued their movement on the right of the French army, and an engagement with them did not appear to be imminent. I then left at the suggestion of the general, who, knowing that I had a dispatch to deliver to you, would not detain me. On arriving at Matsou, about half-past ten, we heard the cannon; we had no time to retrace our steps, and I feared, from the fatigued state of our horses, that we should not be able to arrive here before night, and I was aware that you expected us, if not with uneasiness, at least with some impatience.—I am &c.

"LEON DE BASTARD."

VACANCIES OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH OF THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.—By the death of the Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen the following vacancies are caused:—Chancellorship of the University of Aberdeen, representation of the lord lieutenancy of the county, representation of the county through the elevation of Lord Haddo to the peerage, and several knighthoods and other dignities, including a knighthood of the Garter.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Erysipelas, cancer, ulcers, tumours, piles, boils, and prickly heat are treated with unvarying success by this mild yet penetrating unguent. The vast consumption of these remedies in India and throughout the East is a better proof of their excellence than the testimony of any individual. They would not be in such demand in all our distant dependencies and colonies, if they had not been found so almost universally beneficial. Few internal or external diseases can withstand their joint influence; whilst the Ointment cools, soothes, and remedies outward complaints, the Pills by purifying the blood, removing indigestion, and stimulating the kidneys, thoroughly throw out from the system those subtle corruptions which engender erysipelas and its associates.

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY.

The eighth report of the directors states that harmony has now been completely restored to the board, and new vigour infused into the operations of the company. With regard to the navigation of the Indus, the Sutlej steamer, belonging to the company, is now plying successfully between Kurrachee and Moultan with passengers and merchandise. The Sutlej is the second steamer sent by the company to India; and her machinery is of the same power, and of precisely the same construction, as that of the first steamer, the Indus, which was lost on the bar of Kurrachee. Suitable machinery, procured at a cost of £1,500 to increase the power of the Sutlej, has been sent to India. Another steamer of good power and superior speed has been obtained to run in conjunction with the Sutlej on the Indus. Recent advices from India state that the Government has consented to hand over to this company two of their best vessels now plying on the Indus, and the directors were also successful in purchasing in this country, on moderate terms, four vessels almost new, and of ascertained speed and efficiency. The local authorities have also manifested a desire to relinquish more vessels to this company, and to retire altogether from the trade of the Indus, leaving to the Oriental Inland Steam Company a clear field for their operations, and consequently the power to reconsider and amend the rates for freights, should such a course be necessary. The company will sustain no loss by the shipwrecked hulls; all the arrangements to navigate them to India having been made by the builders—men of eminence and known responsibility, who are now constructing new ones, to cost under £2,500 each, which expense will be covered by insurance money to be received from the underwriters. A tug steamer has been obtained for Kurrachee to tow the barges through the creeks. Activity has been restored to the operations of the company upon the Indus, and the prospects of remunerative traffic are satisfactory. The expenses of the establishment at Kurrachee have been greatly reduced. With regard to the navigation of the Ganges the first barges of the company intended for the navigation of the Ganges have arrived at Calcutta, and are now being put together. A building yard has also been established at Calcutta, for which proper lathes, punching presses, and other tools, have been provided. Two swift and powerful steamers are in preparation to ply upon the Ganges. The steamer Jumna, which is intended to be tested thoroughly upon the Clyde, with a train of barges in tow, is now reported ready for official trial, which will be made immediately, and the vessel be thereafter sent to the Ganges. A new vessel, of a power greatly exceeding anything now to be found in India, has been contracted for, to be ready for shipment to Calcutta in February next. The whole of these vessels have been purchased; and their cost, including the steamers now building, will be nearly covered by cash in hand, by funds accumulating from past calls, and from insurances. The total amount of money received from calls, or payments in anticipation of calls, at the date of the last report, was £203,143 12s, and the sum expended, or anticipated to be expended, up to the 13th of June last, was £187,622, 15s, leaving a presumed balance of £15,420 17s at that time. The total sum received from the commencement of the company up to the end of August is £221,288 6s; and for this sum the proprietors will have built or purchased seven steamers and twenty barges, and will have established some of them on the Indus or Ganges; besides having erected workshops and houses in Kurrachee, obtained building yards both in Kurrachee and Calcutta, acquired valuable sites of land, and laid in large supplies of coal and wood, and of various kinds of stores. In the last balance-sheet the value of coals, stores, erections, machinery, &c., in India is set down at about £33,870, and since that time additional stores have been sent out. Negociations are progressing to advance and consolidate the interests of the company in connexion with the navigation of the Ganges. In conclusion, the directors desire to express their firm belief that notwithstanding the untoward circumstances which have hitherto postponed the profitable operation of this company, there is no reason to doubt its ultimate success.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH NAVIES.

The following correspondence has taken place between Mr. Paton, Montrose, and Mr. Baxter, M.P.:—

"Montrose, Dec. 11, 1860.

"My dear Sir,—In your recent address to the constituency here the following statement occurred—'That Great Britain has a larger number of persons employed in her Royal Navy than France has in her entire mercantile marine, both coasting and foreign.'

"This statement has led to much comment, and allow me, therefore, to suggest that, both on account of its public importance, and for the satisfaction of myself and your numerous friends here, it would be desirable, if you see fit, that you should publish the details on which that statement is founded. It is so much at variance with prevailing impressions that any trustworthy data and facts could not fail to be generally useful. Everything, indeed, tending to cast some light upon the rising expenditure of the nation must be of the highest importance.

"It cannot be too widely known that the contrast between the expenditure of this country and that of America stands thus:—

United Kingdom—	
General Government expenditure...	£76,000,000 0 0
Local expenditure for county, town, and parochial purposes............	18,000,000 0 0
	£94,000,000 0 0
America—	
General Government expenditure...	£13,000,000 0 0
Local expenditure, &c..................	10,000,000 0 0
	£23,000,000 0 0

The enormous difference between the expenditure of the two countries, operating, as it does, so prejudicially against the industry of this country, is thus £71,000,000—a sum greater than the rental of the whole lands of Great Britain as estimated in 1856, the last estimate I have seen.

"Any facts, therefore, tending to keep our warlike expenditure within true bounds must be deeply important.—Believe, me, my dear sir, yours, very truly,

"J. M. PATON.

"W. E. Baxter, Esq., M.P., Dundee."

"Dundee, Dec. 13, 1860.

"My dear Sir,—I am favoured with yours of the 11th instant with reference to a statement made by me last month, that Great Britain had a greater number of persons in her Royal Navy this year than the entire mercantile marine of France, both coasting and foreign, contains. That statement was not ventured on mere hearsay, but is based on a careful consideration of official documents, and will be found quite correct, however surprising it may appear to those who have allowed themselves, without investigation, to be deluded by unauthenticated paragraphs in newspapers, setting forth the gigantic naval preparations of France. The facts of the case are these:—

"On the 1st July, 1860, the total number of men and boys registered according to the French maritime inscription was 156,383, classified as follows:—

"1. Officiers, mariniers et matelots ...	85,539
2. Novices et mousses ...	49,983
3. Ouvries, &c. ...	19,159
4. Mecaniciens, &c. ...	1,702

"Under the first head are ranked all sea-going men of all ages, including not only those employed in the foreign and coasting trade, but fishermen, and also the sailors in the Imperial Navy, with the exception of that portion of them, about one-third (or 10,000), which are landsmen taken from the military conscription.

"Under No. 2 are enumerated the boys and the landsmen omitted from No. 1.

"No. 3 includes ship carpenters, sailmakers, and all sorts of labourers, whether employed in national dockyards or at private establishments; likewise boatmen who descend rivers so far as the tide water.

"No. 4 is for mechanics and firemen.

"Now, in order to ascertain whether or not the assertion made in my speech is correct, we have to find out how many of the above are *bona fide* seamen, serving either in the foreign or coasting trade; for you will observe that I did not include fishermen, artisans, or sailors of the Imperial Navy. We can only arrive at an approximation to this number; but the French commission of inquiry which reported in 1850 set it down as 51,000, and in a very able article entitled, 'De la Marine Francaise,' in the *Revue Contemporaine*, M. de Mondy estimated it at 55,000 to 60,000. If we deduct from the gross number of 156,000 30,000 employed in the Imperial Navy, the same number of fishermen, 19,000 workmen, and 2,000 mechanics, there remains 75,000 actual sailors. Or we may adopt another plan. In 1859 the French had 14,708 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 960,936, and 324 steamers with a tonnage of 56,000—in round numbers a million tons of mercantile shipping. They reckon eight men and boys to every hundred tons, although in Great Britain the proportion is very much less. The difference may be to some extent accounted for by their having very few large vessels, and by the fact that small ships have in proportion more hands; but I suspect those French writers who calculate upon a man or boy to every twelve tons take into account the fishermen on the Newfoundland coast. But even granting that they do not, and giving the alarmists the full benefit of the doubt, eight per cent. on a tonnage of a million only gives 80,000 persons, or, deducting boys, about the same number of able-bodied men as M. de Mondy calculates upon. Well, then, we have this year 84,000 persons, or 77,000 men and 7,000 boys in our ships of war—a greater number than that in the entire mercantile service of France, computed according to any of the above methods. An easier method certainly is to copy the figures from the table of the maritime inscription, and in happy ignorance of the whole subject to jump to the conclusion that all who are registered are seamen. I was much amused the other day to observe a writer fall into error this, and go on gravely taking it for granted that he understood the statistics which he had discovered. This is only one specimen of how the public are misled by blind guides and induced to sanction that extravagance in expenditure which necessitates excessive taxation, prevents the repeal of the paper-duty, the fire insurance duty, and other obnoxious burdens, and renders impossible any reduction on the poor man's tea and sugar. Any of your friends who were staggered at my statement would do well to read the article in the *Revue Contemporaine*, from which I have already quoted, the writer of which mourns over the weakness of the French Navy, in comparison with that of England—says that the latter could block up the former in port, and destroy the mercantile marine of France at the same time, and concludes by declaring that if it were possible to establish between France and England a convention by which the latter would engage to have only double the maritime forces of the former, his countrymen would sign it with all their heart. Nor must we forget that we have a reserve of 20,000, or perhaps more, in our coast guard service, and our Volunteer Naval Reserve, and that the merchant shipping of France is steadily decreasing. It had in 1859 42,000 tons less than it had in 1857; and without a flourishing mercantile marine, there never can be a powerful naval reserve, or even a reliable navy. The state of the case, then, is simply this. We have 77,000 able-bodied men in our Royal Navy, and 7,000 boys—84,000 in all; the French have 30,000. They have 60,000 able-bodied men, or 80,000 hands in all, in their mercantile marine; we have 240,000, or thereabouts. Our sailors are increasing every day, theirs are on the decline. So it is to be hoped we may still sleep soundly as far as dread of the naval resources of France is concerned. The most extraordinary misstatements are afloat, too, with regard to the number of vessels in the French Imperial Navy. I lately read one to the effect that they had nearly as many as we, and figures, glaringly incorrect however, were actually given in support of the monstrous assertion. This is really too bad, for how stands the case, as any one may find out for himself by looking over the official lists?

"By the lists corrected up to April, 1859 (and every one knows that we, since then, have made much greater progress than our neighbours), the French had 180 sailing vessels, with 2,922 guns; the British had 221 sailing vessels, with 8,275 guns—the difference in the proportion between the ships and guns being accounted for by the fact that the French have only four sailing three-deckers and ten two-deckers left, whilst we have 43 sailing line-of-battle ships still in the service. At the same period the French had 265 steamvessels of war, with 5,500 guns; the British had 530 steamvessels of war (including 161 gunboats), with 8,697 guns.—I am, &c.,

"W. E. BAXTER.

"James M. Paton, Esq., Montrose."

COMMEMORATION OF THE SHUTTING OF THE GATES OF DERRY, 1688.

LONDONDERRY, MONDAY.—It will not be the fault of the Government if the Derry anniversaries are not, for some years to come, celebrated with more enthusiasm than they have been during the present century. In former times the matter was left almost entirely in the hands of "The Apprentice Boys." It was they who hoisted the flags, and rang the joy bells, and fired the ordnance—they who burned in effigy the traitor Lundy on the walls, near Walker's Monument. But the greater number of the inhabitants took no active part in the proceedings, and were content to leave them in the hands of those who had more time and inclination for out-door displays. The conduct of the Government this year, in drafting a thousand armed men into the city to prevent a commemoration at which no disturbance, so far as I can learn, had ever taken place, and when none could be anticipated, except by those who are quite ready to fulfil their predictions and make it, has brought about a very different state of things. Protestants who, perhaps, never before considered it possible that Government would attempt to put down municipal customs as old as our House of Brunswick, now see that there is a principle to be contended for, and join most heartily in aiding the Apprentice Boys with their money and their moral support.

It should be remarked that there is nothing of Orangeism in these celebrations. The object of those who wish to see them put down by force, if necessary, is to represent them as synonymous, and thus transfer to the Apprentice Boys all the calumnies which it has taken them years to invent against the Orangemen. There are six clubs of Apprentice Boys, bearing the names of "No Surrender," "Walker," "Murray," "Williamite," "Mitchelbourne," and "True Blues." The members number altogether about 350, and it is a significant fact that one-third or more of these have joined since it became known that the authorities at Dublin Castle had been galvanised into activity against the celebration. The objects of the clubs are solely to keep up the anniversaries of the shutting of the gates and the relief of Derry, in the same way as has been done for the last hundred and seventy years. The clubs bear no similarity whatever to Orange lodges, and do not form part of any general organisation extending over the country. The members are, almost without exception, young men employed in the town, respectable and intelligent, with no peculiar ferocity or bloodthirstiness of expression, and no intention that their Roman Catholic neighbours should "awaken some fine morning and find their throats cut." The Roman Catholics themselves do not appear to be in dread of any such calamity. The time was when they assisted in dragging the cannon around the walls, and cheered the loudest when the crimson flag of the city was hoisted upon the Cathedral in a deliverance of which they themselves had received the benefit, and did not feel hurt because Protestant youths burned in effigy the Protestant Lundy, who deceived and betrayed their forefathers. Now, however, the times are changed, and the Roman Catholics of Derry are no longer seen upon the walls on the 12th of August or the 18th of December. Priests and newspapers have told them that, if they did not feel angry on these occasions, they certainly ought; but no one here ever dreamed that there would be a conflict of parties, or that half a dozen policemen would not be able to preserve the peace. Why, then, it has been asked, did the authorities draft the 86th Regiment from Newry, two troops of Light Dragoons, and about 300 constabulary into the city, and, in effect, supersede the action of the local magistracy by sending Colonel Wood, Inspector-General of Constabulary; Mr. Coulson, R.M., and Mr. Hunt, R.M., to represent the civil power? Some may have thought that part of Donegal far more required their presence, where jurors are brutally assaulted for returning an honest verdict, and where law and order is set at defiance by an organised band of conspirators. There can be no doubt, however, that the presence of a large military force can only have the effect of engendering angry feelings which it may take years to eradicate. The bugbear that thousands of Orangemen would come in from the country districts to aid the Apprentice Boys had its origin in the fertile brain of a newspaper correspondent who is, doubtless, paid by the length of his communications, and whose employment as correspondent must depend on the "sensation" style in which he writes. Of such an intention on the part of the Orangemen the Apprentice Boys state they did not know anything, and further that that assertion was just as true as that they intended to burn the Bishop in effigy.

The arrival of the military and police was the first cause of excitement. The companies of the 86th, on their arrival, were formed on the railway platform, and marched to the barracks, which had been prepared for their reception. The two troops of the 3d Light Dragoons, together with the constabulary, arrived on the previous day, and were billeted in the city. Col. Stewart, who was in command of the 86th, immediately communicated with the resident magistrates, but the soldiers were very judiciously confined to their barracks. The streets on Monday night exhibited no more than the ordinary bustle; but after the shops were closed small parties of Roman Catholics might be seen engaged in earnest conversation in or near public-houses in which whiskey was sold by a man of "the right kind." The Apprentice Boys had several meetings to decide upon the course they would pursue. Some of our readers are aware that the part of the celebration to which most importance is attached is the hoisting of the city flag on the Cathedral. The Boys were determined to accomplish this at all hazards, but an attempt was made to get adverse possession of the Cathedral in a manner utterly disgraceful to the person who made it. The authorities were not quite prepared to incur the risk of sending police to seize and hold the sacred edifice without any show of reason, and, accordingly, as I am informed, Mr. Acheson Lyle, the new lieutenant of the county, called on the Rev. Wm. Beresford, the senior curate, and requested him to make an information that he apprehended disturbance if the city flag were put up, stating that police would then be sent into the Cathedral. Mr. Beresford very properly refused to make any such information, on the very reasonable ground that he did not believe it would be true. The conduct of Mr. Lyle has given rise to the most wide-spread dissatisfaction, and many do not hesitate to express their disgust that a lieutenant of a county should act the part of a common policeman, in endeavouring to get up informations. The Apprentice Boys, on learning this proceeding, took care to prevent its success by sending thirteen of their number to occupy the belfry, and to be ready to hoist the flag. I believe a similar precaution was taken with regard to Walker's Monument.

I am informed that the authorities, having got together a force of horse and foot sufficient to re-enact the siege on a small scale, began to feel serious doubts as to how they should proceed, and that they were not prepared to put down the entire celebration, even at the sacrifice of life. It is said that the Party Emblems' Act has turned out not to be quite so stringent and precise as was supposed, and that it does not give the Castle the power of doing everything it pleases. How far this may be true it is impossible to say, but I know that overtures were made by the two resident magistrates on duty in the city, that if the Apprentice Boys abandoned their intention of firing their artillery, the hoisting of the flags, the burning of Lundy, and everything else connected with the commemoration would be permitted to take place without molestation. This offer was made to the President of the Clubs, and he submitted it to a meeting of the members. It was therein discussed at great length, but it was said that the hoisting of the flags was every whit as illegal as the discharge of artillery, and that, if the one were permitted, there was no reason to interfere with the other. Ultimately, a committee, consisting of representatives from each of the clubs, was appointed to consider the matter, but they separated without coming to any conclusion. The ordinary preparations had all been completed. A large force of police was kept under arms, and patrols were sent out through the streets of the city.

About midnight, several shots were fired from vessels in the river. During the night the flags were put up in the usual places. The crimson (virgin) flag of the city waved over the East window of the Cathedral; another flag of the same colour, with the figures 1688 in the centre, was displayed from the top of Walker's Monument, and at the base was the British ensign. On the North-West bastion, the flag of the Hon. the Irish Society was hoisted, and from the top of the Corporation Hall an ensign bearing the city arms fluttered in the breeze. It should be stated that the flag staff for the latter was only erected a short time ago, and was never before used at any of the anniversaries. The Apprentice Boys had also taken care to suspend by a rope their immense effigy of Lundy from the ordinary place—the summit of Walker's Monument. Those who have never been in Derry on an "Eighteenth" may take an interest in being informed that the figure of "the Traitor" is fourteen feet in height, and that the one manufactured for this celebration surpasses any of former years in size and in the expense with which it has been got up. On the breast is a placard bearing the words "Lundy the Traitor," and on the back another with "The End of all Traitors" in very prominent characters. The ingenious constructor had also represented the mode in which the cowardly governor attempted to make his escape by hanging across his shoulder some bundles of scollops, disguised with which Lundy hoped to avoid detection. About six o'clock the joy-bells commenced to peal forth their merry notes, and continued ringing at intervals up to the hour at which I write (two o'clock). Amongst the tunes played on the bells were "Auld Lang Syne," "There's nae good luck," and others of the same kind.

The entire police force in the city was early under arms, and large bodies of them, together with the dragoons, were posted in the Court-house, the Potato Market (near Walker's Monument), and in other convenient places, so as to be at hand if their interference should be required. No attempt was made to remove the flags or the effigy. He would have a fertile imagination, indeed, who could state that there were party emblems, and, without an information to that effect, the resident magistrates must have felt powerless to interpose, especially as no breach of the peace was attempted or apprehended.

THE PROCESSION.

At half-past ten o'clock the Apprentice Boys assembled in the Corporation Hall, and, having put on the crimson sashes of their clubs, with rosettes of crimson and blue, and their badges of office, formed two deep and proceeded up Bishop-street and by St. Columb's-court to the Cathedral. The number of spectators in the street at the time was not very large, and "the thousands of Orangemen" who were to have come in were nowhere to be seen. As the procession entered the Cathedral, the organ pealed forth the National Anthem. Every seat was occupied, so that there could not have been fewer than a thousand persons present—including Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., and several other of the local magistrates.

After the morning prayers, read by the Rev. Francis Smith,

The Rev. Wm. M. Beresford ascended the pulpit, and, taking as his text Psalm xxxiii., at the 22nd verse—"Let Thy mercy, O Lord, be upon us, according as we hope in Thee"—he said—This song of praise and thanksgiving is, I think, very suitable to the occurrence which now calls us together. Whether it was or was not the composition of the sweet Psalmist of Israel, it bears most clearly impressed upon it the marks of a Divine original. Its peculiar adaptation to the present solemnity consists in this, that the principles which it developes and the acknowledgments which it demands are not only individual but national—nay, not merely national, but universal. Creation necessarily of itself implies supremacy; and if, as the Psalmist declares, by the word of the Lord were the heavens made, and all the host of them by the breath of His mouth, then are the limits of His kingdom commensurate with the bounds of His creation, and He doeth according to His will in the armies of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth, and none can stay His hand, and say, "What doest Thou?" Reason herself cannot but respond to Revelation, when it is said by the Psalmist, "Let all the earth fear the Lord; let all the inhabitants of the world stand in awe of Him." The pride of dust cannot but fall prostrate before the majesty of the Godhead, when, in another place, the Psalmist gives the counsel, "Put not your trust in princes, nor in the sons of men, for in them there is no help." This present solemn act of commemorating a great national deliverance, evincing our confidence in God, is, most assuredly, a fitting occasion for the exposition and application of those momentous and eternal principles of national confidence, national gratitude, and national prosperity, which this most impressive psalm sets forth. Two important subjects present themselves for our consideration this morning:—1st, the secret of a nation's strength; 2nd, the principle of a nation's duty. First—With regard to the secret of a nation's strength, where do we read it? How much has been written and spoken upon what is termed the strength of nations! It is a question which has engaged the attention of thousands, and enlisted the noblest efforts of the human intellect to answer. And if it were demanded to a mere politician of whom a reply were demanded to such an inquiry as this, he might probably make mention of wealth or of population, or of some particular form of government, or of commercial relations with other people, or of internal resources, or of geographical position, or of well-disciplined forces for military or naval encounter. It is no part of our province to discuss theories of this kind, or to analyse the relative amount of value attaching to any of these sources of a nation's greatness. But there is one thing which we may propound, and that with every confidence that neither reason nor experience shall ever find it to be fallacious, and that theory is simply this, that "righteousness exalteth a nation," and that, without reference to any other consideration whatever, the nation where God is honoured and feared possesses all the necessary elements of true greatness and of invincible strength. The secret, then, of national strength is the resting upon the mercy of a covenant God, who taketh pleasure in them that trust in Him. We need scarcely add that there is abundant evidence from Scripture to show that God watches over nations even as He watches over each unit of our race. Once, indeed, He chose to take into visible union with Himself a distinct nation formed for himself, and set apart from other nations and tribes of mankind, but that selection only serves to prove that nations are dealt with by the Almighty even as He deals with individuals; and you may further observe that, even while God dealt especially with Israel as a nation, bestowing upon her special privileges and peculiar manifestations of his favour, He is repeatedly represented as dealing with other nations at the same time, either employing Israel to chastise their idolatries, or employing their forces to chastise Israel's disobedience. This fact is so palpable, and the illustrations of it so numerous, that we shall be at no further pains to prove that there is a moral discipline exercised by the Almighty over mankind collectively, and this for the purpose of marking national obedience to His laws with his blessing, and national disobedience to His Divine chastisements. As in the case of individuals, so in that of nations—crimes may be long accumulating ere the vengeance they provoke is actually inflicted. And now, if the foregoing principles be correct, we think that there is a case made out for establishing the fact that the secret of a nation's strength and prosperity lies not simply in her wealth and position, her relation to other people and her internal resources, the discipline of her troops, the excellence of her fleets, in the enlisting in the service of war the latest discoveries of science—not in the tramp of armed battalions of volunteers echoing in the streets of her cities—not in the intrinsic perfection of her Government—not in the numbers of her population; but rather in the homage which, as a nation, she pays to the Divine laws, and the extent to which she recognises the moral control of that God by whom kings reign and to whom it belongs to sit over the nations and over the kingdoms, to root out, and to pull down, and to destroy and to build up, and to plant. The period, in the history of our own country, which we are this day to commemorate, will furnish it with apt illustrations of this truth. It is but one striking scene of the great drama of the revolution of 1688, with which, I am sure, you are all familiar, which is bound up with your earliest associations, and which your presence here tells me you so well remember, "which you have heard with your ears, and your fathers have told you of the noble works which were done in their days, and in the old time before them." But, without entering minutely into the circumstances of that memorable siege, I would merely remark how the belief in a special Providence characterised the brave defenders of this city. For 105 days our walls were besieged by an army which, at the commencement of the siege, exceeded 20,000 men, encouraged by the presence of King James and some of the most distinguished officers of the French army, and not only had the citizens to resist the attacks of an army that outnumbered them in the proportion of three to one, but all the horrors of famine and disease in their most appalling forms, disappointment of assistance from England, and the suspicion of intestine treachery in its most trying combination. And it is impossible to contemplate the features of that terrible struggle, and not to acknowledge that the patience and firmness with which they were endured, and the heroic valour which was displayed throughout, must have been of God. As was their day so was their strength. They assembled in this venerable Cathedral from day to day and prayed, and hope and intrepidity descended into their hearts. "It did begat in us," says Governor Walker in his diary of the siege, "some disorder and confusion, when we looked about us and saw what we were doing, our enemies all about us, and our friends running from us—when we considered that we had no persons experienced in war among us, and those very persons who were sent to assist us had so little confidence in the place that they no sooner saw it than they thought fit to leave it—that we had so many mouths to feed, and not two days' provisions for them—that every day several left us, and gave constant intelligence to the enemy. When we considered all this, it was obvious enough what a dangerous undertaking we had ventured on; but the resolution and courage of our people, and the great confidence and dependence among us on God Almighty that he would take care of and preserve us, made us overlook all those difficulties; and God was pleased to make us the happy instruments of preserving this place, and to Him we give the glory; and no one need go about to undervalue those whom He was pleased to choose for so great a work; we do allow ourselves to be as unfit as they can make us, and that God has only glorified Himself in working so great a wonder with 'His own right hand, and with His holy arm.'" That is a most noble testimony of their confidence in God's watchful care. Our fathers were not animated by any ambitious or sordid motives in this matter. They made no aggression on the rights of others. They nobly acted in defence of the cause of justice. They fought for unfettered freedom of thought, for the ascendancy of truth, for the maintenance of the blessing of pure religion. All these blessings were violated in the daring attempt of an arbitrary monarch to convert a limited into an absolute monarchy. The progress and perpetuation of all these evils were prevented by the Revolution. It was this which restored ascendancy and symmetry to the Constitution, which expelled despotism from the throne, restored to the people their invaded rights, to the Parliament its constitutional functions, and established those laws of toleration which enable every man to sit under his own vine tree, no man making him afraid. It was for these they contended, and it was from these they were delivered. But how? Not by the indomitable courage and perseverance of a matchless garrison which, in its endurance of privations and in its achievements of victories, has outrivalled and surpassed the brightest examples of devoted heroism recorded in the annals of mankind—not by the exploits of a mighty naval armament, overspreading the surface of the sea and bearing on its bosom a machinery of destruction prepared to scatter the besieging army like as the angel of death swept away the hosts of Assyria—not by alliance with powerful and warlike nations—not by the skill of diplomatists; but by the act of the Lord bringing the counsel of the mighty to naught, and by the power of the Lord, making the devices of the crafty of none effect; by the secret, noiseless, unsuspected ministry of a mysterious Providence, "Whose eye was upon them that feared Him, upon them that hoped in His mercy to deliver their souls from death and to keep them alive in famine." We live in a country which counts itself happy and calls itself free, which enjoys that freedom which God has given us and designs for every man—freedom of speaking in our laws, liberty of life, liberty of conscience, and liberty of expression; and it is only with these conditions that a people's resources and power can be developed, and truth of intellect, science, art, and labour can be brought out—a country, the colonies of which overspread, and the commerce of which encircles the globe; the merchants of which are princes, and the traffickers of which are the honoured of the earth—a land which has known how to reconcile the prerogatives of an ancient line of kings with the liberties of an advancing and progressive people—this land so full of the monuments of past greatness, and the pledges of greatness to come—this citadel of freedom, this parent of mighty nations, this ruler and peopler of continents, this mother of empires. We can affirm with truth what in the mouth of the chosen seed of Abraham was an empty boast—that we were never in bondage to any man, that no Briton has ever beheld on his own soil the foot of an invader or a slave. But we can say more than this. We live in a land which is the bulwark of the pure and reformed faith of Christ, where the Gospel of salvation is free to all as the air we breathe. This highly-favoured land has, notwithstanding all the revolutions of other nations, been calm and tranquil amid the general tumult, holding on in her course like some majestic vessel. The reverend gentleman went on to describe, in an eloquent manner, the principles of a nation's duty, and concluded as follows—Fellow-freemen, evince, then, your gratitude to God by manifesting before the eyes of your nation a firm and patriotic spirit. Be as firm in your attachment to your gracious Queen, and in defence of her throne, of these realms, of your country's right, honour, and religion, and of all those social and domestic blessings which you hold so dear. Evince it by your firm and calm readiness to obey the laws of the realm—to support the constitutional authorities. Evince it by your integrity and sobriety, your noble, manly, and pious demeanour, your perfect confidence in God as your Saviour and defender, your unity in the bonds of brotherly love and Christian charity—by your bearing each other's burthens, and so fulfilling the law of Christ. Prove to your Queen, to your country, to this town and neighbourhood, that it is your earnest desire and constant endeavour to hold fast your priceless blessings of law, of liberty, of order, of national dignity and glory; but, above all, your national religion and the Word of God—the source and foundation of all your distinctions. Let it be your care, then, to value this religion in your hearts and souls. You are soldiers of the Cross; go back to the great Captain of your Salvation, if need be, at His recall; go to Him by repentance and prayer, and, as surely as you seek His help you shall find it. Let us humble ourselves for our sins, and strive to remedy the world of wickedness which is around us, each in his own sphere, and he will consecrate the devotion of ourselves to our country's service by the renewal of our vows of allegiance to God and His Christ, by striving as one man to spread the principles of the true faith, to carry abroad the blessings of Christianity and civilisation, to be a great and influential instrument in the hands of God, that the light of Christianity may shine, and shame all that is false and infidel around us, and may continue to spread through the long, long reign of Queen Victoria, whom Christ preserve. God bless the people! God save the Queen!

After service, the Apprentice Boys left the church in the same order in which they arrived, the organ again pealing forth the National Anthem. The procession was at this point largely augmented by members of the congregation; and a large number of citizens escorted the Apprentice Boys to Corporation Hall, where they remained up till the time this dispatch left.

It is hoped that the day will pass over quietly; but, whatever may happen, it should be known that the Mayor was ready to be responsible for the peace of the city if no troops were sent, believing, as he did, that the presence of a large armed force was likely to increase the chances of a collision.

DERRY, TUESDAY EVENING.—Amongst the congregation in the Cathedral were the following:—Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., J.P., Castruse (who occupied the civic throne, and was supported by James W. Gregg, Esq., President, the Vice-President, and other officers of the several clubs of Apprentice Boys); Harvey Nicholson, Esq., J.P., John Dysart, Esq., J.P., Robert W. Newton, Esq., J.P., Henry Darcus, Esq., J.P., Thos. H. Babington, Esq., M.B., J.P., James Murray, Esq., J.P., Captain Beresford, R.N., James D. Beresford, Esq., Adam Murray, Esq., James Corscaden, Esq., Rev. Dr. Drew, Rev. Wm. Edwards, James M'Cormick, Esq., Rev. Edward Geo. Doherty, Henry S. Skipton, Esq., John T. Gregg, Esq., David Cluff, Esq., Archd. M'Corkell, Esq., Abraham H. Stewart, Esq., &c.

FIRING OF ARTILLERY.

The streets through which the procession passed, on returning from the Cathedral to the Corporation Hall, were crowded with people, many of them females wearing crimson ribbons. The police were kept under arms at the court-house, and the stipendiary magistrates were in front of the Imperial hotel, Bishop-street, when the Apprentice Boys marched past; but as there was no appearance of a breach of the peace being committed, they did not attempt to stop the procession. On arriving in the Corporation Hall a conference took place as to the propriety of taking out the cannons and discharging them from the wall. It was intimated that if this were done the police would seize the guns, and a large number of the members thought that, as the hoisting of the flags and the burning of Lundy would not be prevented, the discharge of the artillery, the only part of the commemoration to which the authorities objected, should be abandoned. There were others, however, who argued that, if the Party Emblems Act applied to the Derry customs at all, the hoisting of the flags was as much a breach of the act as the firing could be, and they accordingly resolved to test the matter. The cannon owned by the clubs are thirteen or fourteen in number, and the calibre from six pounds downwards. Most of them are stowed in a yard belonging to the President, Mr. Gregg, in Pump-street, and at the request of some person or other a strong guard of constabulary was sent over there to prevent any one from taking them out. It would seem, however, that some doubt existed as to the legality of this proceeding, for, after being allowed to remain in front of the yard for a few minutes, the police were withdrawn. While they were there, some of the "No Surrender" Club, with Mr. John Hempton, their president, went to the place where their four guns are kept, at the head of Pump-street, to take one of their guns to the wall. As soon as their intention was known, a crowd began to collect, and before many minutes the street was thronged. All was perfectly quiet; there was no cheering or shouting; but one of the guns—a six-pounder—beautifully mounted, was got ready and dragged into the street by some of the members. Others followed with the sponges, powder, &c., and accompanied by a large and ever-increasing crowd they proceeded by London-street and Bishop-street, to the wall, and took up a position midway between the North-west Bastion and Walker's Monument. The crowd at this time must have numbered about a thousand. Mr. Coulson, R.M., was soon made aware of what was going on, and before the parties had time to fire the first shot he was in the midst of them. He besought them again and again, as loyal men, not to break the law by firing the gun, but was told that they were determined to do so; and, seeing that expostulation was needless, he desisted. Six or seven rounds were then fired, and after the eighth discharge, the cheers were tremendous. When three shots had been fired, Mr. Coulson, whose nerve and temper in the very trying circumstances in which he was placed were above all praise, thought it necessary to despatch a messenger for a party of police, and, on arriving a few minutes after, under the command of the county inspector, they were lined along the wall. Having fired the seventh round, the parties having the direction of the gun conceived that they had sufficiently asserted the principle, and brought it back to the place where it is kept by the same route as they had taken in going to the wall. They were cheered frequently on their return, particularly when they came opposite the court-house, for there about a hundred police were posted inside the railings, calm spectators of the scene. A large crowd afterwards assembled in front of Mr. Hempton's shop in the Diamond, and gave him three hearty cheers, to mark their approval of his conduct in bringing out and discharging the gun.

BURNING OF LUNDY.

The burning of the effigy of Lundy, which was hanging from early morning from the top of Walker's Monument, was announced for three o'clock. At that hour the portion of the wall nearest the monument was literally crammed; and so great was the anxiety to be present, that the streets of the city were almost deserted. There must have been several thousands on the wall at the time, and these not of that class of persons who are ordinarily said to compose a mob, but nearly all the respectable inhabitants of Derry, a very large proportion being ladies and children, the magistrates, and a body of constabulary. Shortly after three o'clock the effigy was lowered to the base of the pillar amid the loud cheers of the spectators, and a Roman candle having been placed in each hand, the match was applied. The interior of the figure had been filled with various kinds of fireworks, and the explosion of these, as the fire progressed, afforded a subject of much merriment to the crowd. The police who caught a distant view of the figure from the steps of the court-house were amongst the not least interested of the beholders. The burning lasted about forty minutes, and, as the last few sparks were dying out, a shower of snow began to fall, and quickly dispersed the people.

DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.

A great display of fireworks took place in the Diamond when night set in. Amongst the novelties introduced were asteroid rockets, double horizontal rocket wheels, &c., and the whole concluded with a grand tableau of "Shutting the Gates, 1688." The fireworks were supplied from the establishment of Mr. John Lawrence, Grafton-street, Dublin, and were discharged under the direction of Mr. John Hodsman. Three or four thousand persons were present, and amongst them a number of respectable Roman Catholics, whose religious opinions did not incapacitate them from enjoying the display.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

CITY SESSIONS COURT.

The Right Honourable the Recorder sat yesterday morning at ten o'clock, and disposed of the remaining criminal business.

BURGLARY.

Catherine Moran was indicted for having, on the 29th October, broken into the dwellinghouse of Mr. James Fleming, and stolen therefrom several articles of wearing apparel and his furniture.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was undefended.

Margaret Fleming deposed that she lived in Upper Stephen-street, and was in her shop between ten and eleven o'clock on the morning in question; the articles abstracted were in the drawingroom of the house previously, and the door of that room as well as of the hall, was opened with latch keys; the articles were missed on the same day, and information given to the police; in ten days afterwards, the daughter of witness saw a shawl belonging to her on the prisoner in the street; some of the other articles were found in pawn-offices.

Maurice Molloy, a pawnbroker's assistant, deposed that he took one of the articles in pawn from the prisoner; the latter said she bought the articles in question.

The jury convicted the prisoner, and, she having also been convicted of stealing other articles of apparel from another person, she was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

LARCENY.

A boy, named Charles Lambert, was indicted for having, on the 20th November, stolen a parcel containing 35 penknives, the property of Mrs. Cuthbert, of Henry-street.

According to the evidence of the prosecutrix, the prisoner went into her shop to buy a penknife, and was shown four parcels; he paid for one knife, and during the purchase he stole one parcel, which was found in his pocket before he left the shop.

He was found guilty by the jury, and, having been convicted three times before, he was sentenced to four years' confinement in the St. Patrick's Reformatory School, at Upton, county of Cork.

LARCENY.

Catherine Connor was indicted for having, on the 15th December, stolen a gold chain, a gold seal, a gold key, and twenty-one shillings in silver, the property of a gentleman.

Prosecutor deposed that while he was treating the prisoner in a public-house in Fownes-street, between ten and eleven o'clock at night, the articles were taken from him. They were subsequently found with the prisoner.

Edward M'Cullagh, a lad, deposed that he was in the tap room at the time of this occurrence; saw the gentleman, who was tipsy, treat the girl, and immediately after he saw her fingering his watch chain, but he did not see her take it or the watch.

The prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

BURGLARY.

John Byrne and Mary Byrne were indicted for having, on the 29th November, broken into the room of William Wilbert, of New-row, and stolen therefrom several articles of wearing apparel. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mary Ann Wilbert deposed that, while absent from her room, the door thereof was broken open and the things taken away. They were subsequently found by the police.

Acting-Inspector Giles deposed that he found the several articles in a pawn-office, and the tickets referring to some of them in the possession of the prisoners.

The prisoners were convicted. Mary Byrne was ascertained to be an old offender.

These parties were also indicted for stealing similar articles from a Mrs. Ellen Flanagan, and other persons, on which charges they were also found guilty.

But his Lordship informed the jury that, as the parties were husband and wife, only one of them could be convicted legally in each case.

The jury then found the husband guilty in one case, and the wife in another. The former was then sentenced to three months', and the latter to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

LARCENY.

Two boys, named Thomas Gordon and Patrick Curry, were indicted for having, on the 13th November, stolen a metal box, the property of Mr. Robert D. Strong.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty.

The prosecutor deposed that the box was in his store yard in Bow-street, whence it was taken by the prisoners, and brought through a hole made in a wall in the yard.

Police constable 19 D deposed that, having got information of things being stolen from Mr. Strong, he saw the two prisoners in company with two other boys in his yard just after they had removed the box.

The prisoners denied having entered the yard with any unlawful intention.

They were convicted, and sent to the St. Patrick's Reformatory School, Cork, for four years.

LARCENY.

Catherine Little was indicted for having, on the 8th Dec., stolen a loaf of bread, the property of James Walsh, baker, Moore-street.

Denis M'Donnell, the driver of the baker's cart, deposed that while it was stationed in Murray's-court, he saw the prisoner put down a long pole from the drawingroom window of a house in the court; she stuck the end of the pole in the loaf and took it up; he told her at once to put it back into the cart; she did so, and said she had done it only for fun.

The prisoner, who was an old woman, said she was drunk at the time, and that she did not intend to steal the loaf.

The prosecutor deposed that he discovered himself short of a loaf on other occasions in that locality.

The jury acquitted the prisoner, and she was then discharged.

LARCENY.

Maryanne Shalvey was indicted for having, on the 31st of August, stolen a pair of boots and a shirt from the room of Catherine Hughes, in Denmark-street. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutrix that the articles were taken from her room while it was left open. The evidence was not sufficient to commit the prisoner, and she was accordingly acquitted.

The criminal business here terminated, and the court rose.

Police Intelligence.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

A SINGULAR CASE.—Foster Black and Sylvester Campaign, county Cavan, were summoned at the suit of the Attorney-General, to answer the charge of perjury, subornation, and forgery; and a man named Patrick Finnegan was summoned as a participator in the alleged offences.

Mr. Charles Barry, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Anderson, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Ennis, for Foster Black. Sylvester Campaign, did not make his appearance.

Mr. Barry, Q.C., in stating the case, said it was brought by directions of the Attorney-General, under the following circumstances:—Foster Black, some time since, appeared in the Insolvent Court, before Judge Berwick, and, having gone through the usual proceedings in that court, claimed his discharge as an insolvent debtor. He had been imprisoned in the Four Courts Marshalsea, under a civil bill decree, purporting to be for £12 4s 9d, and at the suit of Mr. M'Kinsley Somerville. At the close of the proceedings some inquiries were instituted as to the validity of this civil bill decree, which resulted in the present prosecution. The decree appears to have the genuine signature of the assistant barrister for the county of Cavan, as well as that of the clerk of the peace for that county; but, in other respects, it would be shown to be fraudulent, for no such suit as that of Mr. M'Kinsley Somerville against Foster Black was instituted at the sessions in question. It would, however, be shown that there was a suit of M'Comb against Black and a man named Anderson, in which a decree was obtained in 1858 against Black for £2 4s 9d; a renewal of it was subsequently got, and upon such renewal decree, purporting to be for £12 4s 9d, and not £2 4s 9d, Black was arrested. It would also be shown that this decree had been altered, and that the name Wm. M'Kinsley Somerville, of Kappock, county Cavan, was introduced. From accurate inquiries made, it was ascertained that there was no such person as that named, though there was an old man named William Somerville, of Cappy, and his son of the same name, but they had never used the name of M'Kinsley. With respect to Campaign, he (Mr. Barry) should state that he was the person who obtained the renewal at the suit of M'Comb, and he stated, in the affidavit required upon the occasion, that there was still due upon foot of the original decree the sum of 2s 3d. Having got this document, and altered it so as to be able to effect the arrest, Campaign and Black came up to Dublin, and went to a scrivener, whom they procured to write a deputation on the back of it to the sheriff, authorising James Doyle and Patrick Smith to execute it. They accordingly employed Doyle for 2s 6d to arrest Black, which he did, and lodged him in the Marshalsea. Shortly after Black was put in jail he filed his petition as an insolvent. Campaign then came up to town again, and made the affidavit verifying the consent for bail, and which was witnessed by the man named Finnegan, who was also implicated in the transaction. Mr. Barry said that when the evidence was heard there would appear a clear case of perjury, subornation, conspiracy, and forgery against these parties. Mr. Barry then read an affidavit, sent to the magistrates by Campaign, in which he alleged that he was unable to attend and exculpate himself, owing to the absence of a material witness.

Mr. Ennis contended that this was a sufficient ground for a postponement of the case.

The Magistrates (Messrs. Stronge and O'Donnell) said they could not postpone the hearing of the case upon any such grounds, and directed Mr. Barry to proceed.

Mr. Barry then examined Mr. Caffrey, deputy clerk of the peace for the county of Cavan, who produced the original decree, and the affidavit for the renewal of it, which, he said, was in the handwriting of Sylvester Campaign; the plaintiff's name in the original (which witness was bound to keep) and in the affidavit for renewal did not correspond with the part now handed to him, and which he had torn off from the affidavit when giving it to the party entitled to get it; he had made search through all the documents relating to the sessions in question, and found no such suit as that of Wm. M'Kinsley Somerville against Foster Black, nor did he believe there was any such suit at the time.

Mr. Wm. Mehaffey deposed that he was a solicitor, practising at the county Cavan Quarter Sessions; recollected having a suit against Black for one Wm. M'Keon, but never had one against him at the suit of Wm. Kinsley Somerville, and did not know any such person, but was well acquainted with William Somerville, a farmer, of Cappy, in the county of Cavan; never knew this last-named person to have a second surname.

William M'Comb was next examined, and deposed that, some time in 1858, he had got a decree against Foster Black; was paid some of the debt due upon it, and got out a renewal; the decree was given to Sylvester Campaign to get out the renewal, but he was returned to witness; believed it was last summer when the renewal was obtained.

John H. Adams, Esq., a magistrate of the county Cavan, deposed that an affidavit, verifying the consent for bail in the insolvency proceedings of Black, was taken before him, in which Wm. M'Kinsley Somerville was said to be plaintiff, and Black defendant, and which affidavit was witnessed by Patrick Finnegan.

James Doyle, a blacksmith, was also examined, who deposed that he was hired by Sylvester Campaign, on 10th August, to arrest Foster Black, which he did, and lodged him in the Marshalsea.

Some other evidence for the Crown having been taken,

Mr. Ennis briefly addressed the bench for the defendant Black, and contended that there was no case made out against him, though there might have been one against Sylvester Campaign.

The Magistrates, having deliberated, said they would remand the case for one week, and that they would issue a warrant for the arrest of Campaign.

Michael Kenny, owner of the badge 3362, appeared on summons to answer the complaint of Mrs. Carpenter, of the North-wall, for having, on the 14th instant, used abusive and insulting language to her when tendered his lawful fare for a set-down from Britain-street to her residence.—Mr. Stronge ordered his licence to be cancelled.

BIRTHS.

French—December 19, at 32, Pembroke-street, the wife of R. French Esq., of Ballyhenry, of a daughter.

Jones—December 19, at Albert Lodge, Monkstown, the wife of Wm. Milward Jones, Esq., of a daughter, which only survived a few minutes.

West—December 18, at 47, Kildare-street, the wife of Mr. John West, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Graham and Webster—October 1, at St. Peter's Church, Melbourne, Victoria, by the Rev. H. P. Handfield, Charles C. Graham, Esq., son of James Moore Graham, Esq., late of H.M.'s 31st Regiment, to Fanny, daughter of the late Major-General Webster, of Balgarvie, Fifeshire, Scotland.

Jones and Brown—December 19, at Carlow Church, John Jones, Esq., of Gort Lodge, in the county Leitrim, to Charlotte, fifth daughter of the late Robert Brown, Esq., Barrin Mills, Carlow.

Petrie and Adams—December 13, in the Scots' Church, Mary's-abbey, by the Rev. John Hall, Alexander C. Petrie, Esq., of Elgin, Morayshire, N.B., to Isabella, second daughter of the late John Adams, Esq., of Lisnashalliday, county of Fermanagh.

Roberts and Roberts—November 6, at Ahmednuggur, Frederick Ponsonby Cramer Roberts, Lieutenant 2nd Grenadiers, second son of Lieutenant-Colonel Cramer Roberts, late Deputy Inspector-General of Constabulary, Ireland, to Georgina, eldest daughter of the late M. C. Cramer Roberts, Esq., D.L., of Sallymount, county Kildare.

DEATHS.

Campion—On the 19th instant, at Ballinderry, Moate, Christopher Williams Campion, Esq., in the 66th year of his age.

Hennessy—On the 19th instant, at Leesonfield, off Rathmines, Sarah widow of the late Robert Hennessy, Esq.

Webb—On the 15th inst., at his residence, Portarlington, Thomas Montgomerie Webb, J.P. for county Westmeath and Queen's County, aged 68 years.

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Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.—Lord Cowley is known here to have had, within these few days, frequent interviews with Count Metternich, and Paris *quidnuncs* will have it that the restoration of Venetia formed the topic of these diplomatic colloquies. Such of the metropolitan journals as notice the abolition of passports in favour of British visitors to France warmly applaud the measure, "which ought to have been taken long since," and the *Constitutionnel* advocates its immediate extension to Belgium, and our other next neighbour, Rhenish Prussia. Why not Spain, Baden, Switzerland, and, above all, Italy, the united kingdom of which is in a great measure a French creation? Meantime it must be satisfactory to John Bull to be presented with a latch-key, in place of the great hall door appendage worn at his girdle up to the loss of Calais under Mary Tudor.

We have no fresh tidings from Gaeta nor the Abruzzi, save that a band of desperadoes, headed by some priests, have come over the Roman border and got into Ponte Corvo; French "Vendeans" drop in occasionally at Rome, and are drafted into the disturbed district, Queen Christina dipping into her coffers largely for the maintenance of confusion there, and the Duke of Modena contributing cash for the same laudable object.

The tenor Mario's father, Count de Candia, is appointed Governor over the Island of Sardinia.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* came out last Saturday with a leading article (to which the place of honour is given) concerning Ireland. This periodical is by far the most extensively circulated and powerfully written serial on the Continent. It is also, perhaps, useful to add something about the writer of this particular essay. Jules de Lasteyrie has long held high rank as an accomplished statesman, sat in the Chamber of Deputies under Louis Philippe, sat in the National Assembly, and is so far connected with Ireland that he married a niece of the Duke of Leinster, the daughter of Count de Rohan Chabot, that duke's brother-in-law, an alliance that brought about frequent visits to the emerald gem. The whole tenor of the article is to demolish the exorbitant bosh found in some ignorant Paris prints about the "oppressed nationality" of that British island. He questions both the nationality and the oppression. The first he tests by the criterion of language, scrutinises the origin of the existing medley of races that holds the soil, denies an exclusive right in any of these settlers, including Firebolgs, Danes, Milesians, Scotch, Welsh, Normans, with Edict of Nantes refugees, to speak or act otherwise than in a collective capacity, embracing all the elements of population. As to "oppression," as an eye-witness, he protests against that preposterous howl. Frenchmen have not a quarter of the freedom in every social and political sense. The only ghost of a grievance he saw was, that certain lands in fee, with a charge on landed property payable by landlords, was enjoyed by the clergy of the landed class, a matter, practically, of utter indifference to the mere tenant-farmers, and of still less to the bulk of the people. If the Roman Catholic clergy are unendowed by the State, it is at their own request; preferring the much larger emoluments they extract under the actual system, and being not only their own masters but that of their flocks, the clergy in France being neither so rich nor so independent of State control. Jacobites, under the Stuarts, the malcontents are Jacobins at the present day, though they call for the return of the M'Mahons and O'Donnells who went into exile for the cause of kingly prerogative, and in abhorrence of the Whig principles of 1688. As to the Duke of Magenta being of royal Irish descent, he shares that honour with every keeper of a roadside whiskey shop or bogtrotter. Forfeiture of estates is a casualty not confined to Ireland, the whole surface of Europe having from time to time changed hands by a succession of conquering races; in France it was only yesterday that the confiscation of *emigree* property occurred, yet the heirs of these lands never dream of disturbing the actual owners, while in Ireland centuries are not supposed to create a title. As to Irish emigration, it proves the teeming fecundity of the climate; and British energy has provided for this lazy land of routine prosperous colonial outlets, where the Celts find a ready-made country to breed and multiply. The most clamorous ringleaders, who claim the country for exclusive Celtic occupancy, are not of that breed at all. John Mitchel, John Martin, Thomas Davis, Robert Emmet, the Sheares, Wolf Tone, Napper Tandy, Tom Steele—all Welsh or Saxon. An armed descent on the island by France would not pay, and would be a military mistake. No worse battle-ground could be chosen, for which the writer gives his reasons.

The whole article is likely to dispel a host of absurd delusions hitherto prevalent among folks here who know nothing of the country.

A correspondent, dating Paris, Monday evening, says:—

M. de Persigny is, according to a report prevalent in official circles, imbued with such admiration for our manners and customs that he is determined to introduce them in France, in the hope that his example may be followed. Instead of living at his official residence, as all official Ministers have done hitherto, his Excellency is determined, like Ministers in England, to have his private residence in town. He does not, however, follow the example of British Secretaries of State to its fullest extent, for he cannot but be aware that the rent of Lord Palmerston's mansion in Piccadilly, or that of Lord John Russell's house in Chesham-place, is not paid out of the Consolidated Fund, whereas the sumptuous residence assigned to him in the Place Beauveau, lately occupied by the defunct Ministry for Algeria, is not only presented to him without expense, but the Government undertakes to defray the cost of furnishing it, and pays for the very footmen's livery and for their powder, should his Excellency persist in dressing the heads of his servants *à l'Anglaise*. Should all the Ministers follow M. de Persigny's example the expense to the State will be no trifle. How M. Billault and M. Baroche would have thundered in the Chamber of Deputies under Louis Philippe against such profligate waste of the public moneys had the rent of M. Guizot's modest apartment in the Rue de la Ville l'Eveque been charged in the budget! The Corps Legislatif has no opportunity, even after the decree of November 24, to check the waste of public moneys so recklessly incurred by the Government in its douceurs to Ministers. Within the last fortnight the Emperor has made M. Magne, one of the Ministers *sans portefeuille*, a present of a mansion valued at 800,000 francs (£32,000). His Majesty has also given to M. Billault an hotel in the Champs Elysees, estimated (and rather under-estimated) at 60,000 francs (£24,000). M. de Persigny now comes in for an hotel in the Place Beauveau, which was purchased two years ago for two millions and a half of francs (£100,000), although adjoining the Home Office in the Rue de Grenelle there is a noble mansion for the residence of the Minister. This makes a total of £156,000 disbursed in a fortnight as presents to three favourite Ministers. Should their colleagues feel jealous and insist on similar presents being made to them, it is impossible to say that the sum required to gratify their exigencies would not come up to half a million sterling.

It is also reported that M. de Persigny wishes, also in consequence of what is described here as his "English ideas," to increase the number of Cabinet Ministers. He wishes the Postmaster-General, the head censor of the press (M. de la Guerroniere), and some fourteen or fifteen other functionaries, to have a seat in the Cabinet, when they would also become entitled to be provided with a residence at the expense of the State. It is not, however, by any means certain whether his views on this subject will be carried out.

A new Mecenas has arisen for the protection of French art and literature in the person of one whom, like his great prototype, might be addressed as "*atavis edite regibus*"—Count Walewski, Minister of State, Member of the Privy Council, &c., &c. His Excellency yesterday attended the distribution of prizes at the School of Fine Arts, in which he informed his hearers "that in uniting under the direction of the Minister of State the fine arts and *belles lettres*, the Emperor had provided them with a protector, with "the natural protection of those who reproduce the ideas of the beautiful in its various manifestations." Count Walewski, doubtless in the excitement, and under the influence of that feeling of modesty great minds are never wholly devoid of, did not do half justice to his own functions. It is not the fine arts and *belles lettres* alone which claim what he would describe as his "enlightened solicitude," but also breeding studs, and the Grand Opera, two departments to which so able and conscientious a Minister is bound to extend the same fostering patronage that he has so kindly promised to art and literature. Some mischievous people have actually had the audacity to perpetrate a *mot* about M. Walewski's speech, and intimate that he meant *les beaux arts de la coulisse et la litterature de cheval.*

The advent of M. de Persigny to power has also been made much of in Parisian *salons*. In reference to the liberal antecedents of M. Billault and the Absolutist convictions of Count Persigny, the following epigram has been going the rounds of all fashionable drawing-rooms, from the Faubourg St. Germain to the Faubourg St. Honore:—"*L'Empereur a fait de l'absolutisme avec les liberaux maintenant, il veut faire du liberalisme avec les absolutistes.*"

M. Guerault publishes in his paper, *L'Opinion Nationale*, a fierce attack on Count d'Haussonville's pamphlet, in which he is ranked in the same category as MM. Cassagnac and Grandguillot. M. Guerault, whose paper was started by the late Prince Jerome, and who enjoys the protection and intimacy of his son, asserts that he is independent, and has no masters. No doubt he is a more able man than the Grandguillots, Dreolles, &c., but yet, unless he is utterly blinded by vanity, he ought to know that the sensation his articles occasionally create does not arise from the style or power of their writing—which is far inferior to that of MM. Peyrat and Neftzer in the *Presse*, and MM. Paradol, Weiss, and Lemoinne, in the *Debats*. They excite attention, not because they are written by M. Guerault, but because M. Guerault is known to be in daily communication with the Palais Royal, and the distance between the Palais Royal and the Tuileries is not very great.

It is said that the King of Naples has made up his mind to withdraw to Rome.—Doubtful.

GAETA.

A letter from Gaeta of the 6th inst. gives the following interesting account of a sortie made by the troops of that fortress:—

"A bold *coup de main* was executed with entire success on Wednesday, December 5, by a detachment of the garrison. The purpose was to blow up three houses at the entrance of Borgo. One hundred and twenty-five light infantry, commanded by Major Simonetti, marched out at 2 o'clock in the morning. The detachment was divided into three parties. That of the centre, to which the chief part of the affair was entrusted, was commanded by a Frenchman, Capt. Count de Christen. Another French officer, the Viscount de Maricourt, led a platoon. Twelve artillerymen, without arms, commanded by Lieutenant Corrado, followed, carrying eight casks of gunpowder. The enemy's sentinels, who had been doubled, were awake and challenged. Captain de Christen replied in no very complimentary terms. The sentinels fired, but missed the officer, who was not more than five paces from them. 'Forward, Zouaves! Up, light infantry!' cried Captain de Christen. The Neapolitans advanced, and the sentinels were put to death. Firing then commenced on each side, but in a short time the signal to retreat was given. A loud explosion was then heard. The three houses were blown up and fell in ruins. 'Cries of 'Long live the King!' in Italian and French, concluded this rapid expedition, which was accomplished in less than half an hour. Captain de Christen and the Viscount de Maricourt have been mentioned in the order of the day, and it is thought they will be decorated. It appears the Piedmontese believed they were engaged with companies of French troops come they knew not whence. The fire of the Piedmontese has increased within a few days. They fire hollow shot weighing 60lb. from rifled cannon. The enemy aim at our powder magazines, but they have not yet struck any."

THE CHINA DISPATCHES.

(From the *Moniteur*.)

The following is the report of Count de Bastard to Baron Gros:—

"Hosiou, Sept. 18.

"Monsieur le Baron,—In conformity with your orders I yesterday left this place for Tong-Tcheou at five in the morning, carrying the dispatch addressed by your excellency to the Chinese plenipotentiaries, to whom I was to deliver it, and demand an immediate answer.

"I was accompanied by M. de Meritens, Interpreter Extraordinary to the French Embassy in China; and mounted on horses belonging to the artillery, which General de Montauban had placed at our disposal, we were followed by a man of letters, a domestic, and a groom, all Chinese. The general-in-chief at the head of his column was then leaving the camp at Hosiou to take up a position that very night at Mataou, four or five leagues on the road to Tong-Tcheou. After passing the column about six o'clock we met the Intendant Dubut; Colonel Grandchamp, of the Artillery; the Abbe Duluc, interpreter to General de Montauban; Captain Chanoine, of the Staff; an officer, and two others, whom I supposed to belong to the commissariat. They had with them an escort of seven or eight men, and were, like ourselves, going to Tong-Tcheou provided with instructions from the General-in-Chief, relating, I believe, to the victualling and camping of the army. We joined them and arrived at one p.m. at Tong-Tcheou, distant about 11 leagues from Hosiou. We had been accompanied some part of the way by M. d'Escayrac de Lauture, charged with a scientific mission in China, who stopped on the road.

"On our left, about a kilometre from the road, just before reaching Chang-kia-wan, an enclosed village, 12 lys (4,800 metres) from Tong-Tcheou, we perceived some Tartar tents, and, on the road, as well as in the country, we had often caught sight of small groups of horsemen proceeding in various directions. The soldiers of the Tartar infantry, whom we met either on the road or in the villages, had not a military or threatening appearance.

"On entering the town, we were conducted by a mandarin (who was waiting for us at the gates) to a yamoun which the Chinese authorities had got prepared for us; we thus passed through the whole length of Tong-Tcheou in the midst of a population which seemed to regard us with no other feeling than curiosity. Mr. Parkes, interpreter to her Britannic Majesty's Embassy; several English officers military or civil; and Mr. Bowlby, correspondent of the *Times*, had also arrived at Tong-Tcheou.

"Prince Tsai, the principal plenipotentiary, of whom I immediately requested an audience, fixed it for four o'clock in the afternoon, and at that hour he received me without having kept me waiting. His deportment and haughty manner towards those by whom he was surrounded indicated with him the habit of commanding, or rather of being obeyed.

"I delivered to Prince Tsai the dispatch which you had addressed to him; he read it, and replied that he had no other objection to make than to the number of 1,000 men who were to serve as the escort of each Ambassador on his entering Pekin. I had in my possession a dispatch of the Prince, dated the 14th of this month, in which he had consented to that number. I therefore declared that I could not accept any change on the subject.

"After a very long discussion, interrupted for a few minutes by the Prince leaving the room, asking to be allowed to deliberate in an adjoining one with mandarins who surrounded us, it was agreed that the escort of the two Ambassadors should not be composed of less than 1,000 men.

"According to your instructions, Monsieur le Baron, I caused M. de Meritens to ask Prince Tsai, in formal terms, whether he was provided with full powers; he replied affirmatively, but not without showing that he was much annoyed at having such a question put to him—to him who, he said, had never been guilty of a falsehood; whose authority was superior to that of all the plenipotentiaries, and whose signature had the same force as that of the Emperor.

"He afterwards perused the draft of the convention prepared at Tien-tsin, the Chinese text of which I left in his hands. He only made objections as a matter of form, declared himself ready to sign all, and promised to have all the necessary measures taken to facilitate the journey of his Excellency from this place to Tong-Tcheou, and from Tong-Tcheou to Pekin, as also for the establishment of markets for the supply of the army which, the very day after, was to encamp, as agreed on, at five lys (875 yards) in advance of Chang-kia-wan, on the side of Hosiou.

"I quitted Prince Tsai, after requesting a prompt reply; and, being resolved on leaving the day after at a very early hour, I demanded that reply before two o'clock in the morning. An hour and a half after midnight it was brought to M. de Meritens in the yamoun in which we passed the night.

"I forgot to tell your Excellency that Muh, the second Chinese Plenipotentiary and Minister of War, though present, took no part in the discussion I had with Prince Tsai, and which lasted more than two hours.

"During my interview with the Plenipotentiaries, the French officer who had entered the town with us obtained from the mandarin of Tong-Tcheou the promise that a market should be established for supplying provisions to the army.

"This morning at daybreak I quitted Tong-Tcheou in the belief that, your orders being accomplished, I had nothing better to do than to return to you. M. de Meritens and myself therefore left Tong-Tcheou with General Montauban's orderly officer, who on the previous evening had accompanied me, and also with Captain Chanoine, of the staff; we had two spahis as an escort, and we advanced, at times preceded, but more frequently followed, by a mandarin. We consequently left at Tong-Tcheou Intendant Dubut, Colonel Grandchamp, the Abbe Duluc, two commissariat functionaries, and, I believed, their orderlies; as also M. d'Escayrac de Lauture, whom we had met on the previous evening.

"On getting outside the town Captain Chanoine went on first to inform General de Montauban of the line of demarcation in advance of Chang-kia-wan, where, according to the conventions, the army then advancing was to encamp. Mr. Parkes had left Tong-Tcheou about an hour before us, to give General Grant also, as I suppose, the same information; between Chang-kia-wan and Tong-Tcheou we met him coming back to the latter place. He told us that the Tartars in great numbers were occupying the ground assigned for the camping of the Anglo-French expeditionary corps; he had sent to inform General Grant of the fact, and was going to Tong-Tcheou to declare to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries that we should hold them responsible for whatever might occur.

"Shortly after, proceeding on our way, we came to the Tartar outposts, I then caused the mandarin who accompanied us to go on first, having no doubt that the Tartar army was close at hand.

"We left Chang-kia-wan on our right, instead of passing through it as we had done the day before, and beyond we found the road lined with Tartar infantry. The cavalry defiled before us, coming from the camp which we had noticed the previous day, or at least from that direction; it took up a position on the road in the form of a crescent, with the convex side towards us. Not a word or threat was addressed to us, and both officers and soldiers saw us pass their lines without appearing in any way to notice our passage.

"At a little more than a mile from the Tartars, and near a village the name of which I could not ascertain, we perceived some Sikhs posted as vedettes, and behind them the English army in line across the road, and the French army on their right drawn up parallel to the road. We confirmed to General de Montauban and to General Grant the news which they had just received—the latter by an English officer, and the former by Captain Chanoine, who had preceded us by a few minutes.

"At the same time with us there arrived at the English head-quarters Heng-Ki, followed by some mandarins carrying a flag of truce. On being interrogated by M. de Meritens, at the request of General Grant, while I was with General de Montauban, Heng-Ki stated that he had come to meet the Ambassadors, who, he thought, were with the army; he had, he said, to arrange with your Excellency on the measures to be taken to deliver into the hands of the Emperor of China the letter of the Emperor of the French, and, on quitting the English head-quarters, he said that he would go immediately and order the Tartars to retire.

"I remained for about an hour with General de Montauban. The Tartars continued their movement on the right of the French army, and an engagement with them did not appear to be imminent. I then left at the suggestion of the general, who, knowing that I had a dispatch to deliver to you, would not detain me. On arriving at Mataou, about half-past ten, we heard the cannon; we had no time to retrace our steps, and I feared, from the fatigued state of our horses, that we should not be able to arrive here before night, and I was aware that you expected us, if not with uneasiness, at least with some impatience.—I am &c.

"LEON DE BASTARD."

VACANCIES OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH OF THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.—By the death of the Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen the following vacancies are caused:—Chancellorship of the University of Aberdeen, lord lieutenancy of the county, representation of the county through the elevation of Lord Haddo to the peerage, and several knighthoods and other dignities, including a knighthood of the Garter.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Erysipelas, cancer, ulcers, scrofula, or piles, boils, and prickly heat are treated with unvarying success by this mild yet penetrating unguent. The vast consumption of these remedies in India and throughout the East is a better proof of their excellence than the testimony of any individual. They would not be in such demand in all our distant dependencies and colonies, if they had not been found so almost universally beneficial. Few internal or external diseases can withstand their joint influence; whilst the Ointment cools, soothes, and heals outward complaints, the Pills by purifying the blood, removing indigestion, and stimulating the kidneys, thoroughly throw out from the system those subtle corruptions which engender erysipelas and its associates.

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY.

The eighth report of the directors states that harmony has now been completely restored to the board, and new vigour infused into the operations of the company. With regard to the navigation of the Indus, the Sutlej steamer, belonging to the company, is now plying successfully between Kurrachee and Moultan with passengers and merchandise. The Sutlej is the second steamer sent by the company to India; and her machinery is of the same power, and of precisely the same construction, as that of the first steamer, the Indus, which was lost on the bar of Kurrachee. Suitable machinery, procured at a cost of £1,500 to increase the power of the Sutlej, has been sent to India. Another steamer of good power and superior speed has been obtained to run in conjunction with the Sutlej on the Indus. Recent advices from India state that the Government has consented to hand over to this company two of their best vessels now plying on the Indus, and the directors were also successful in purchasing in this country, on moderate terms, four vessels almost new, and of ascertained speed and efficiency. The local authorities have also manifested a desire to relinquish more vessels to this company, and to retire altogether from the trade of the Indus, leaving to the Oriental Inland Steam Company a clear field for their operations, and consequently the power to reconsider and amend the rates for freights, should such a course be necessary. The company will sustain no loss by the shipwrecked hulls; all the arrangements to navigate them to India having been made by the builders—men of eminence and known responsibility, who are now constructing new ones, to cost under £2,000 each, which expense will be covered by insurance money to be received from the underwriters. A tug steamer has been obtained for Kurrachee to tow the barges through the creeks. Activity has been restored to the operations of the company upon the Indus, and the prospects of remunerative traffic are satisfactory. The expenses of the establishment at Kurrachee have been greatly reduced. With regard to the navigation of the Ganges the first barges of the company intended for the navigation of the Ganges have arrived at Calcutta, and are now being put together. A building yard has also been established at Calcutta, for which proper lathes, punching presses, and other tools, have been provided. Two swift and powerful steamers are in preparation to ply upon the Ganges. The steamer Jumna, which is intended to be tested thoroughly upon the Clyde, with a train of barges in tow, is now reported ready for official trial, which will be made immediately, and the vessel be thereafter sent to the Ganges. A new vessel, of a power greatly exceeding anything now to be found in India, has been contracted for, to be ready for shipment to Calcutta in February next. The whole of these vessels have been purchased; and their cost, including the steamers now building, will be nearly covered by cash in hand, by funds accumulating from past calls, and from insurances. The total amount of money received from calls, or payments in anticipation of calls, at the date of the last report, was £203,143 12s, and the sum expended or anticipated to be expended, up to the 13th of June last, was £187,622, 15s, leaving a presumed balance of £15,420 17s at that time. The total sum received from the commencement of the company up to the end of August is £221,288 6s; and for this sum the proprietors will have built or purchased seven steamers and twenty barges, and will have established some of them on the Indus or Ganges; besides having erected workshops and houses in Kurrachee, obtained building yards both in Kurrachee and Calcutta, acquired valuable sites of land, and laid in large supplies of coal and wood, and of various kinds of stores. In the last balance-sheet the value of coals, stores, erections, machinery, &c., in India is set down at about £33,870, and since that time additional stores have been sent out. Negociations are progressing to advance and consolidate the interests of the company in connexion with the navigation of the Ganges. In conclusion, the directors desire to express their firm belief that notwithstanding the untoward circumstances which have hitherto postponed the profitable operation of this company, there is no reason to doubt its ultimate success.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH NAVIES.

The following correspondence has taken place between Mr. Paton, Montrose, and Mr. Baxter, M.P.:—

"Montrose, Dec. 11, 1860.

"My dear Sir,—In your recent address to the constituency here the following statement occurred—'That Great Britain has a larger number of persons employed in her Royal Navy than France has in her entire mercantile marine, both coasting and foreign.'

"This statement has led to much comment, and allow me, therefore, to suggest that, both on account of its public importance, and for the satisfaction of myself and your numerous friends here, it would be desirable, if you see fit, that you should publish the details on which that statement is founded. It is so much at variance with prevailing impressions that any trustworthy data and facts could not fail to be generally useful. Everything, indeed, tending to cast some light upon the rising expenditure of the nation must be of the highest importance.

"It cannot be too widely known that the contrast between the expenditure of this country and that of America stands thus:—

United Kingdom—	
General Government expenditure...	£76,000,000 0 0
Local expenditure for county, town, and parochial purposes...	18,000,000 0 0
	£94,000,000 0 0
America—	
General Government expenditure...	£13,000,000 0 0
Local expenditure, &c. ...	10,000,000 0 0
	£23,000,000 0 0

The enormous difference between the expenditure of the two countries, operating, as it does, so prejudicially against the industry of this country, is thus £71,000,000—a sum greater than the rental of the whole lands of Great Britain as estimated in 1856, the last estimate I have seen.

"Any facts, therefore, tending to keep our warlike expenditure within true bounds must be deeply important.—Believe, me my dear sir, yours, very truly,

"J. M. PATON.

"W. E Baxter, Esq., M.P., Dundee."

"Dundee, Dec. 13, 1860.

"My dear Sir,—I am favoured with yours of the 11th instant with reference to a statement made by me last month, that Great Britain had a greater number of persons in her Royal Navy this year than the entire mercantile marine of France, both coasting and foreign, contains. That statement was not ventured on mere hearsay, but is based on a careful consideration of official documents, and will be found quite correct, however surprising it may appear to those who have allowed themselves, without investigation, to be deluded by unauthenticated paragraphs in newspapers, setting forth the gigantic naval preparations of France. The facts of the case are these:—

"On the 1st July, 1860, the total number of men and boys registered according to the French maritime inscription was 156,383, classified as follows:—

"1. Officiers, mariniers, et matelots ...	85,539
2. Novices et mousses ...	49,983
3. Ouvries, &c. ...	19,159
4. Mecaniciens, &c. ...	1,702

"Under the first head are ranked all sea-going men of all ages, including not only those employed in the foreign and coasting trade, but fishermen, and also the sailors in the Imperial Navy, with the exception of that portion of them, about one-third (or 10,000), which are landsmen taken from the military conscription.

"Under No. 2 are enumerated the boys and the landsmen omitted from No. 1.

"No. 3 includes ship carpenters, sailmakers, and all sorts of labourers, whether employed in national dockyards or at private establishments; likewise boatmen who descend rivers so far as the tide water.

"No. 4 is for mechanics and firemen.

"Now, in order to ascertain whether or not the assertion made in my speech is correct, we have to find out how many of the above are *bona fide* seamen, serving either in the foreign or coasting trade; for you will observe that I did not include fishermen, artisans, or sailors of the Imperial Navy. We can only arrive at an approximation to this number; but the French commission of inquiry which reported in 1850 set it down as 51,000, and in a very able article entitled, 'De la Marine Francaise,' in the *Revue Contemporaine*, M. de Mondy estimated it at 45,000 to 60,000. If we deduct from the gross number of 156,000 30,000 employed in the Imperial Navy, the same number of fisherman, 19,000 workmen, and 2,000 mechanics, there remains 75,000 actual sailors. Or we may adopt another plan. In 1859 the French had 14,708 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 960,936, and 324 steamers with a tonnage of 56,000—in round numbers a million tons of mercantile shipping. They reckon eight men and boys to every hundred tons, although in Great Britain the proportion is very much less. The difference may be to some extent accounted for by their having very few large vessels, and by the fact that small ships have in proportion more hands; but I suspect those French writers who calculate upon a man or boy to every twelve tons take into account the fishermen on the Newfoundland coast. But even granting that they do not, and giving the alarmists the full benefit of the doubt, eight per cent. on a tonnage of a million only gives 80,000 persons, or, deducting boys, about the same number of able-bodied men as M. de Mondy calculates upon. Well, then, we have this year 84,000 persons, or 77,000 men and 7,000 boys in our ships of war—a greater number than that in the entire mercantile service of France computed according to any of the above methods. An easier method certainly is to copy the figures from the table of the maritime inscription, and in happy ignorance of the whole subject to jump to the conclusion that all who are registered are seamen. I was much amused the other day to observe a writer fall into error this, and go on gravely taking it for granted that he understood the statistics which he had discovered. This is only one specimen of how the public are misled by blind guides, and induced to sanction that extravagance in expenditure which necessitates excessive taxation, prevents the repeal of the paper-duty, the fire insurance duty, and other obnoxious burdens, and renders impossible any reduction on the poor man's tea and sugar. Any of your friends who were staggered at my statement would do well to read the article in the *Revue Contemporaine*, from which I have already quoted, the writer of which mourns over the weakness of the French navy, in comparison with that of England—says that the latter could block up the former in port, and destroy the mercantile marine of France at the same time, and concludes by declaring that if it were possible to establish between France and England a convention by which the latter would engage to have only double the maritime forces of the former, his countrymen would sign it with all their heart. Nor must we forget that we have a reserve of 20,000, or perhaps more, in our coast guard service and our Volunteer Naval Reserve, and that the merchant shipping of France is steadily decreasing. It had in 1859 42,000 tons less than it had in 1857; and without a flourishing mercantile marine, there never can be a powerful naval reserve, or even a reliable navy. The state of the case, then, is simply this,. We have 77,000 able-bodied men in our Royal Navy, and 7,000 boys—84,000 in all; the French have 30,000. They have 60,000 able-bodied men, or 80,000 hands in all, in their mercantile marine; we have 240,000, or thereabouts. Our sailors are increasing every day, theirs are on the decline. So it is to be hoped we may still sleep soundly as far as dread of the naval resources of France is concerned. The most extraordinary misstatements are afloat, too, with regard to the number of vessels in the French Imperial Navy. I lately read one to the effect that they had nearly as many as we, and figures, glaringly incorrect however, were actually given in support of the monstrous assertion. This is really too bad, for how stands the case, as any one may find out for himself by looking over the official lists?

By the lists corrected up to April, 1859 (and every one knows that we, since then, have made much greater progress than our neighbours), the French had 180 sailing vessels, with 2,922 guns; the British had 221 sailing vessels, with 8,275 guns—the difference in the proportion between the ships and guns being accounted for by the fact that the French have only four sailing three-deckers and ten two-deckers left, whilst we have 43 sailing line-of-battle ships still in the service. At the same period the French had 265 steamvessels of war, with 5,500 guns; the British had 530 steamvessels of war (including 161 gunboats), with 8,697 guns.—I am, &c.,

W. E. BAXTER.

James M. Paton, Esq., Montrose.

COMMEMORATION OF THE SHUTTING OF THE GATES OF DERRY, 1688.

LONDONDERRY, MONDAY.—It will not be the fault of the Government if the Derry anniversaries are not, for some years to come, celebrated with more enthusiasm than they have been during the present century. In former times the matter was left almost entirely in the hands of "The Apprentice Boys." It was they who hoisted the flags, and rang the joy bells, and fired the ordnance—they who burned in effigy the traitor Lundy on the walls, near Walker's Monument. But the greater number of the inhabitants took no active part in the proceedings, and were content to leave them in the hands of those who had more time and inclination for out-door displays. The conduct of the Government this year, in drafting a thousand armed men into the city to prevent a commemoration at which no disturbance, so far as I can learn, had ever taken place, and when none could be anticipated, except by those who are quite ready to fulfil their predictions and make it, has brought about a very different state of things. Protestants who, perhaps, never before considered it possible that Government would attempt to put down municipal customs as old as our House of Brunswick, now see that there is a principle to be contended for, and join most heartily in aiding the Apprentice Boys with their money and their moral support.

It should be remarked that there is nothing of Orangeism in these celebrations. The object of those who wish to see them put down by force, if necessary, is to represent them as synonymous, and thus transfer to the Apprentice Boys all the calumnies which it has taken them years to invent against the Orangemen. There are six clubs of Apprentice Boys, bearing the names of "No Surrender," "Walker," "Murray," "Williamite," "Mitchelbourne," and "True Blues." The members number altogether about 350, and it is a significant fact that one-third or more of these have joined since it became known that the authorities at Dublin Castle had been galvanised into activity against the celebration. The objects of the clubs are solely to keep up the anniversaries of the shutting of the gates and the relief of Derry, in the same way as has been done for the last hundred and seventy years. The clubs bear no similarity whatever to Orange lodges, and do not form part of any general organisation extending over the country. The members are, almost without exception, young men employed in the town, respectable and intelligent, with no peculiar ferocity or bloodthirstiness of expression, and no intention that their Roman Catholic neighbours should "awaken some fine morning and find their throats cut." The Roman Catholics themselves do not appear to be in dread of any such calamity. The time was when they assisted in dragging the cannon around the walls, and cheered the loudest when the crimson flag of the city was hoisted upon the Cathedral. They rejoiced then in a deliverance of which they themselves had received the benefit, and did not feel hurt because Protestant youths burned in effigy the Protestant Lundy, who deceived and betrayed their forefathers. Now, however, the times are changed, and the Roman Catholics of Derry are no longer seen upon the walls on the 12th of August or the 18th of December. Priests and newspapers have told them that, if they did not feel angry on these occasions, they certainly ought; but no one here ever dreamed that there would be a conflict of parties, or that half a dozen policemen would not be able to preserve the peace. Why, then, it has been asked, did the authorities draft the 86th Regiment from Newry, two troops of Light Dragoons, and about 300 constabulary into the city, and, in effect, supersede the action of the local magistracy by sending Colonel Wood, Inspector-General of Constabulary; Mr. Coulson, R.M., and Mr. Hunt, R.M., to represent the civil power? Some may have thought that part of Donegal far more required their presence, where jurors are brutally assaulted for returning an honest verdict, and where law and order is set at defiance by an organised band of conspirators. There can be no doubt, however, that the presence of a large military force can only have the effect of engendering angry feelings which it may take years to eradicate. The bugbear that thousands of Orangemen would come in from the country districts to aid the Apprentice Boys had its origin in the fertile brain of a newspaper correspondent who is, doubtless, paid by the length of his communications, and whose employment as correspondent must depend on the "sensation" style in which he writes. Of such an intention on the part of the Orangemen the Apprentice Boys state they did not know anything, and further that that assertion was just as true as that they intended to burn the Bishop in effigy.

The arrival of the military and police was the first cause of excitement. The companies of the 86th, on their arrival, were formed on the railway platform, and marched to the barracks, which had been prepared for their reception. The two troops of the 3d Light Dragoons arrived on the previous day, and, together with the constabulary, were billeted in the city. Col. Stewart, who was in command of the 86th, immediately communicated with the resident magistrates, but the soldiers were very judiciously confined to their barracks. The streets on Monday night exhibited no more than the ordinary bustle; but after the shops were closed small parties of Roman Catholics might be seen engaged in earnest conversation in or near public-houses in which whiskey was sold by a man of "the right kind." The Apprentice Boys had several meetings to decide upon the course they would pursue. Some of our readers are aware that the part of the celebration to which most importance is attached is the hoisting of the city flag on the Cathedral. The Boys were determined to accomplish this at all hazards, but an attempt was made to get adverse possession of the Cathedral in a manner utterly disgraceful to the person who made it. The authorities were not quite prepared to incur the risk of sending police to seize and hold the sacred edifice without any show of reason, and accordingly, as I am informed, Mr. Acheson Lyle, the new lieutenant of the county, called on the Rev. Wm. Beresford, the senior curate, and requested him to make an information that he apprehended disturbance if the city flag were put up, stating that police would then be sent into the Cathedral. Mr. Beresford very properly refused to make any such information, on the very reasonable ground that he did not believe it would be true. The conduct of Mr. Lyle has given rise to the most wide-spread dissatisfaction, and many do not hesitate to express their disgust that a lieutenant of a county should act the part of a common policeman, in endeavouring to get up informations. The Apprentice Boys, on learning this proceeding, took care to prevent its success by sending thirteen of their number to occupy the belfry, and to be ready to hoist the flag. I believe a similar precaution was taken with regard to Walker's Monument.

I am informed that the authorities, having got together a force of horse and foot sufficient to re-enact the siege on a small scale, began to feel serious doubts as to how they should proceed, and that they were not prepared to put down the entire celebration, even at the sacrifice of life. It is said that the Party Emblems' Act has turned out not to be quite so stringent and precise as was supposed, and that it does not give the Castle the power of doing everything it pleases. How far this may be true it is impossible to say, but I know that overtures were made by the two resident magistrates on duty in the city, that if the Apprentice Boys abandoned their intention of firing their artillery, the hoisting of the flags, the burning of Lundy, and everything else connected with the commemoration would be permitted to take place without molestation. This offer was made to the President of the Clubs, and he submitted it to a meeting of the members. It was therein discussed at great length, but it was said that the hoisting of the flags was every whit as illegal as the discharge of artillery, and that, if the one were permitted, there was no reason to interfere with the other. Ultimately, a committee, consisting of representatives from each of the clubs, was appointed to consider the matter, but they separated without coming to any conclusion. The ordinary preparations had all been completed. A large force of police was kept under arms, and patrols were sent out through the streets of the city.

About midnight, several shots were fired from vessels in the river. During the night the flags were put up in the usual places. The crimson (virgin) flag of the city waved over the East window of the Cathedral; another flag of the same colour, with the fingers 1688 in the centre, was displayed from the top of Walker's Monument, and at the base was the British ensign. On the North-West bastion, the flag of the Hon. the Irish Society was hoisted, and from the top of the Corporation Hall an ensign bearing the city arms fluttered in the breeze. It should be stated that the flag staff for the latter was only erected a short time ago, and that it was never before used at any of the anniversaries. The Apprentice Boys had also taken care to suspend by a rope their immense effigy of Lundy from the ordinary place—the summit of Walker's Monument. Those who have never been in Derry on an "Eighteenth" may take an interest in being informed that the figure of "the Traitor" is fourteen feet in height, and that the one manufactured for this celebration surpasses any of former years in size and in the expense with which it has been got up. On the breast is a placard bearing the words "Lundy the Traitor," and on the back another with "The End of all Traitors" in very prominent characters. The ingenious constructor had also represented the mode in which the cowardly governor attempted to make his escape by hanging across his shoulder some bundles of scollops, disguised with which Lundy hoped to avoid detection. About six o'clock the joy-bells commenced to peal forth their merry notes, and continued ringing at intervals up to the hour at which I write (two o'clock). Amongst the tunes played on the bells were "Auld Lang Syne," "There's nae good luck," and others of the same kind.

The entire police force in the city was early under arms, and large bodies of them, together with the dragoons, were posted in the Court-house, the Potato Market (near Walker's Monument), and in other convenient places, so as to be at hand if their interference should be required. No attempt was made to remove the flags or the effigy. He would have a fertile imagination, indeed, who could state that there were party emblems, and, without an information to that effect, the resident magistrates must have felt powerless to interpose, especially as no breach of the peace was attempted or apprehended.

THE PROCESSION.

At half-past ten o'clock the Apprentice Boys assembled in the Corporation Hall, and, having put on the crimson sashes of their clubs, with rosettes of crimson and blue, and their badges of office, formed two deep and proceeded up Bishop-street and by St. Columb's-court to the Cathedral. The number of spectators in the street at the time was not very large, and "the thousands of Orangemen" who were to have come in were nowhere to be seen. As the procession entered the Cathedral, the organ pealed forth the National Anthem. Every seat was occupied, so that there could not have been fewer than a thousand persons present—including Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., and several other of the local magistrates.

After the morning prayers, read by the Rev. Francis Smith,

The Rev. Wm. M. Beresford ascended the pulpit, and, taking as his text Psalm xxxiii., at the 22nd verse—"Let Thy mercy, O Lord, be upon us, according as we hope in Thee"—he said—This song of praise and thanksgiving is, I think, very suitable to the occurrence which now calls us together. Whether it was or was not the composition of the sweet Psalmist of Israel, it bears most clearly impressed upon it the marks of a Divine original. Its peculiar adaptation to the present solemnity consists in this, that the principles which it developes and the acknowledgments which it demands are not only individual but national—nay, not merely national, but universal. Creation necessarily of itself implies supremacy; and if, as the Psalmist declares, by the word of the Lord were the heavens made, and all the host of them by the breath of His mouth, then are the limits of His kingdom commensurate with the bounds of His creation, and He doeth according to His will in the armies of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth, and none can stay His hand, and say, "What doest Thou?" Reason herself cannot but respond to Revelation, when it is said by the Psalmist, "Let all the earth fear the Lord; let all the inhabitants of the world stand in awe of Him." The pride of dust cannot but fall prostrate before the majesty of the Godhead, when, in another place, the Psalmist gives the counsel, "Put not your trust in princes, nor in the sons of men, for in them there is no help." This present solemn act of commemorating a great national deliverance, evincing our confidence in God, is, most assuredly, a fitting occasion for the exposition and application of those momentous and eternal principles of national confidence, national gratitude, and national prosperity, which this most impressive psalm sets forth. Two important subjects present themselves for our consideration this morning:—1st, the secret of a nation's strength; 2nd, the principle of a nation's duty. First—With regard to the secret of a nation's strength, where do we read it? How much has been written and spoken upon what is termed the strength of nations! It is a question which has engaged the attention of thousands, and enlisted the noblest efforts of the human intellect to answer. And if it were a mere politician of whom a reply were demanded to such an inquiry as this, he might probably make mention of wealth or of population, or of some particular form of government, or of commercial relations with other people, or of internal resources, or of geographical position, or of well-disciplined forces for military or naval encounter. It is no part of our province to discuss theories of this kind, or to analyse the relative amount of value attaching to any of these sources of a nation's greatness. But there is one thing which we may propound, and that with every confidence that neither reason nor experience shall ever find it to be fallacious, and that theory is simply this, that "righteousness exalteth a nation," and that, without reference to any other consideration whatever, the nation where God is honoured and feared possesses all the necessary elements of true greatness and of invincible strength. The secret, then, of national strength is the resting upon the mercy of a covenant God, who taketh pleasure in them that trust in Him. We need scarcely add that there is abundant evidence from Scripture to show that God watches over nations even as He watches over each unit of our race. Once, indeed, He chose to take into visible union with Himself a distinct nation formed for himself, and set apart from other nations and tribes of mankind, but that selection only serves to prove that nations are dealt with by the Almighty even as He deals with individuals; and you may further observe that, even while God dealt especially with Israel as a nation, bestowing upon her special privileges and peculiar manifestations of his favour, He is repeatedly represented as dealing with other nations at the same time, either employing Israel to chastise their idolatries, or employing their forces to chastise Israel's disobedience. This fact is so palpable, and the illustrations of it so numerous, that we shall be at no further pains to prove that there is a moral discipline exercised by the Almighty over mankind collectively, and this for the purpose of marking national obedience to His laws with his blessing, and national disobedience to His Divine chastisements. As in the case of individuals, so in that of nations—crimes may be long accumulating ere the vengeance they provoke is actually inflicted. And now, if the foregoing principles be correct, we think that there is a case made out for establishing the fact that the secret of a nation's strength and prosperity lies not simply in her wealth and position, her relation to other people and her internal resources, the discipline of her troops, the excellence of her fleets, in the enlisting in the service of war the latest discoveries of science—not in the tramp of armed battalions of volunteers echoing in the streets of her cities—not in the intrinsic perfection of her Government—not in the numbers of her population; but rather in the homage which, as a nation, she pays to the Divine laws, and the extent to which she recognises the moral control of that God by whom kings reign and to whom it belongs to sit over the nations and over the kingdoms, to root out, and to pull down, and to destroy and to build up, and to plant. The period in the history of our own country, which we are this day to commemorate, will furnish it with apt illustrations of this truth. It is but one striking scene of the great drama of the revolution of 1688, with which, I am sure, you are all familiar, which is bound up with your earliest associations, and which your presence here tells me you so well remember, "which you have heard with your ears, and your fathers have told you of the noble works which were done in their days, and in the old time before them." But, without entering minutely into the circumstances of that memorable siege, I would merely remark how the belief in a special Providence characterised the brave defenders of this city. For 105 days our walls were besieged by an army which, at the commencement of the siege, exceeded 20,000 men, encouraged by the presence of King James and some of the most distinguished officers of the French army, and not only had the citizens to resist the attacks of an army that outnumbered them in the proportion of three to one, but all the horrors of famine and disease in their most appalling forms, disappointment of assistance from England, and the suspicion of intestine treachery in its most trying combination. And it is impossible to contemplate the features of that terrible struggle, and not to acknowledge that the patience and firmness with which they were endured, and the heroic valour which was displayed throughout, must have been of God. As was their day so was their strength. They assembled in this venerable Cathedral from day to day and prayed, and hope and intrepidity descended into their hearts. "It did begat in us," says Governor Walker in his diary of the siege, "some disorder and confusion, when we looked about us and saw what we were doing, our enemies all about us, and our friends running from us—when we considered that we had no persons experienced in war among us, and those very persons who were sent to assist us had so little confidence in the place that they no sooner saw it than they thought fit to leave it—that we had so many mouths to feed, and not two days' provisions for them—that every day several left us, and gave constant intelligence to the enemy. When we considered all this, it was obvious enough what a dangerous undertaking we had ventured on; but the resolution and courage of our people, and the great confidence and dependence among us on God Almighty that he would take care of and preserve us, made us overlook all those difficulties; and God was pleased to make us the happy instruments of preserving this place, and to Him we give the glory; and no one need go about to undervalue those whom He was pleased to choose for so great a work; we do allow ourselves to be as unfit as they can make us, and that God has only glorified Himself in working so great a wonder with "His own right hand, and with His holy arm." That is a most noble testimony of their confidence in God's watchful care. Our fathers were not animated by any ambitious or sordid motives in this matter. They made no aggression on the rights of others. They nobly acted in defence of the cause of justice. They fought for unfettered freedom of thought, for the ascendancy of truth, for the maintenance of the blessing of pure religion. All these blessings were violated in the daring attempt of an arbitrary monarch to convert a limited into an absolute monarchy. The progress and perpetuation of all these evils were prevented by the Revolution. It was this which restored ascendancy and symmetry to the Constitution, which expelled despotism from the throne, restored to the people their invaded rights, to the Parliament its constitutional functions, and established those laws of toleration which enable every man to sit under his own vine tree, no man making him afraid. It was for these they contended, and it was from these they were delivered. But how? Not by the indomitable courage and perseverance of a matchless garrison which, in its endurance of privations and in its achievements of victories, has outrivalled and surpassed the brightest examples of devoted heroism recorded in the annals of mankind—not by the exploits of a mighty naval armament, overspreading the surface of the sea and bearing on its bosom a machinery of destruction prepared to scatter the besieging army like as the angel of death swept away the hosts of Assyria—not by alliance with powerful and warlike nations—not by the skill of diplomatists; but by the act of the Lord bringing the counsel of the mighty to naught, and by the power of the Lord, making the devices of the crafty of none effect; by the secret, noiseless, unsuspected ministry of a mysterious Providence, "Whose eye was upon them that feared Him, upon them that hoped in His mercy to deliver their souls from death and to keep them alive in famine." We live in a country which counts itself happy and calls itself free, which enjoys that freedom which God has given us and designs for every man—freedom of speaking in our laws, liberty of life, liberty of conscience, and liberty of expression; and it is only with these conditions that a people's resources and power can be developed, and truth of intellect, science, art, and labour can be brought out—a country, the colonies of which overspread, and the commerce of which encircles the globe; the merchants of which are princes, and the traffickers of which are the honoured of the earth—a land which has known how to reconcile the prerogatives of an ancient line of kings with the liberties of an advancing and progressive people—this land so full of the monuments of past greatness, and the pledges of greatness to come—this citadel of freedom, this parent of mighty nations, this ruler and peopler of continents, this mother of empires. We can affirm with truth what in the mouth of the chosen seed of Abraham was an empty boast—that we were never in bondage to any man, that no Briton has ever beheld on his own soil the foot of an invader or a slave. But we can say more than this. We live in a land which is the bulwark of the pure and reformed faith of Christ, where the Gospel of salvation is free to all as the air we breathe. This highly-favoured land has, notwithstanding all the revolutions of other nations, been calm and tranquil amid the general tumult, holding on in her course like some majestic vessel. The reverend gentleman went on to describe, in an eloquent manner, the principles of a nation's duty, and concluded as follows—Fellow-freemen, evince, then, your gratitude to God by manifesting before the eyes of your nation a firm and patriotic spirit. Be as firm in your attachment to your gracious Queen, and in defence of her throne, of these realms, of your country's right, honour, and religion, and of all those social and domestic blessings which you hold so dear. Evince it by your firm and calm readiness to obey the laws of the realm—to support the constitutional authorities. Evince it by your integrity and sobriety, your noble, manly, and pious demeanour, your perfect confidence in God as your Saviour and defender, your unity in the bonds of brotherly love and Christian charity—by your bearing each other's burthens, and so fulfilling the law of Christ. Prove to your Queen, to your country, to this town and neighbourhood, that it is your earnest desire and constant endeavour to hold fast your priceless blessings of law, of liberty, of order, of national dignity and glory; but, above all, your national religion and the Word of God—the source and foundation of all your distinctions. Let it be your care, then, to value this religion in your hearts and souls. You are soldiers of the Cross; go back to the great Captain of your Salvation, if need be, at His recall; go to Him by repentance and prayer, and, as surely as you seek His help you shall find it. Let us humble ourselves for our sins, and strive to remedy the world of wickedness which is around us, each in his own sphere, and he will consecrate the devotion of ourselves to our country's service by the renewal of our vows of allegiance to God and His Christ, by striving as one man to spread the principles of the true faith, to carry abroad the blessings of Christianity and civilisation, to be a great and influential instrument in the hands of God, that the light of Christianity may shine, and shame all that is false and infidel around us, and may continue to spread through the long, long reign of Queen Victoria, whom Christ preserve. God bless the people! God save the Queen!

After service, the Apprentice Boys left the church in the same order in which they arrived, the organ again pealing forth the National Anthem. The procession was at this point largely augmented by members of the congregation; and a large number of citizens escorted the Apprentice Boys to Corporation Hall, where they remained up till the time this dispatch left.

It is hoped that the day will pass over quietly; but, whatever may happen, it should be known that the Mayor was ready to be responsible for the peace of the city if no troops were sent, believing, as he did, that the presence of a large armed force was likely to increase the chances of a collision.

DERRY, TUESDAY EVENING.—Amongst the congregation in the Cathedral were the following:—Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., J.P., Castruse (who occupied the civic throne, and was supported by James W. Gregg, Esq., President, the Vice-President, and other officers of the several clubs of Apprentice Boys); Harvey Nicholson, Esq., J.P., John Dysart, Esq., J.P., Robert W. Newton, Esq., J.P., Henry Darcus, Esq., J.P., Thos. H. Babington, Esq., M.B., J.P., James Murray, Esq., J.P., Captain Beresford, R.N., James D. Beresford, Esq., Adam Murray, Esq., James Corscaden, Esq., Rev. Dr. Drew, Rev. Wm. Edwards, James M'Cormick, Esq., Rev. Edward Geo. Doherty, Henry S. Skipton, Esq., John T. Gregg, Esq., David Cluff, Esq., Archd. M'Corkell, Esq., Abraham H. Stewart, Esq., &c.

FIRING OF ARTILLERY.

The streets through which the procession passed, on returning from the Cathedral to the Corporation Hall, were crowded with people, many of them females wearing crimson ribbons. The police were kept under arms at the court-house, and the stipendiary magistrates were in front of the Imperial hotel, Bishop-street, when the Apprentice Boys marched past; but as there was no appearance of a breach of the peace being committed, they did not attempt to stop the procession. On arriving in the Corporation Hall a conference took place as to the propriety of taking out the cannons and discharging them from the wall. It was intimated that if this were done the police would seize the guns, and a large number of the members thought that, as the hoisting of the flags and the burning of Lundy would not be prevented, the discharge of the artillery, the only part of the commemoration to which the authorities objected, should be abandoned. There were others, however, who argued that, if the Party Emblems Act applied to the Derry customs at all, the hoisting of the flags was as much a breach of the act as the firing could be, and they accordingly resolved to test the matter. The cannon owned by the clubs are thirteen or fourteen in number, and the calibre from six pounds downwards. Most of them are stowed in a yard belonging to the President, Mr. Gregg, in Pump-street, and at the request of some person or other a strong guard of constabulary was sent over there to prevent any one from taking them out. It would seem, however, that some doubt existed as to the legality of this proceeding, for, after being allowed to remain in front of the yard for a few minutes, the police were withdrawn. While they were there, some of the "No Surrender" Club, with Mr. John Hempton, their president, went to the place where their four guns are kept, at the head of Pump-street, to take one of their guns to the wall. As soon as their intention was known, a crowd began to collect, and before many minutes the street was thronged. All was perfectly quiet; there was no cheering or shouting; but one of the guns—a six-pounder—beautifully mounted, was got ready and dragged into the street by some of the members. Others followed with the sponges, powder, &c., and accompanied by a large and ever-increasing crowd they proceeded by London-street and Bishop-street, to the wall, and took up a position midway between the North-west Bastion and Walker's Monument. The crowd at this time must have numbered about a thousand. Mr. Coulson, R.M., was soon made aware of what was going on, and before the parties had time to fire the first shot he was in the midst of them. He besought them again and again, as loyal men, not to break the law by firing the gun, but was told that they were determined to do so; and, seeing that expostulation was needless, he desisted. Six or seven rounds were then fired, and after the eighth discharge, the cheers were tremendous. When three shots had been fired, Mr. Coulson, whose nerve and temper in the very trying circumstances in which he was placed were above all praise, thought it necessary to despatch a messenger for a party of police, and, on arriving a few minutes after, under the command of the county inspector, they were lined along the wall. Having fired the seventh round, the parties having the direction of the gun conceived that they had sufficiently asserted the principle, and brought it back to the place where it is kept by the same route as they had taken in going to the wall. They were cheered frequently on their return, particularly when they came opposite the court-house, for there about a hundred police were posted inside the railings, calm spectators of the scene. A large crowd afterwards assembled in front of Mr. Hempton's shop in the Diamond, and gave him three hearty cheers, to mark their approval of his conduct in bringing out and discharging the gun.

BURNING OF LUNDY.

The burning of the effigy of Lundy, which was hanging from early morning from the top of Walker's Monument, was announced for three o'clock. At that hour the portion of the wall nearest the monument was literally crammed; and so great was the anxiety to be present, that the streets of the city were almost deserted. There must have been several thousands on the wall at the time, and these not of that class of persons who are ordinarily said to compose a mob, but nearly all the respectable inhabitants of Derry, a very large proportion being ladies and children, the magistrates, and a body of constabulary. Shortly after three o'clock the effigy was lowered to the base of the pillar amid the loud cheers of the spectators, and a Roman candle having been placed in each hand, the match was applied. The interior of the figure had been filled with various kinds of fireworks, and the explosion of these, as the fire progressed, afforded a subject of much merriment to the crowd. The police who caught a distant view of the figure from the steps of the court-house were amongst the not least interested of the beholders. The burning lasted about forty minutes, and, as the last few sparks were dying out, a shower of snow began to fall, and quickly dispersed the people.

DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.

A great display of fireworks took place in the Diamond when night set in. Amongst the novelties introduced were asteroid rockets, double horizontal rocket wheels, &c., and the whole concluded with a grand tableau of "Shutting the Gates, 1688." The fireworks were supplied from the establishment of Mr. John Lawrence, Grafton-street, Dublin, and were discharged under the direction of Mr. John Hodsman. Three or four thousand persons were present, and amongst them a number of respectable Roman Catholics, whose religious opinions did not incapacitate them from enjoying the display.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

CITY SESSIONS COURT.

The Right Honourable the Recorder sat yesterday morning at ten o'clock, and disposed of the remaining criminal business.

BURGLARY.

Catherine Moran was indicted for having, on the 29th October, broken into the dwellinghouse of Mr. James Fleming, and stolen therefrom several articles of wearing apparel and his furniture.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was undefended.

Margaret Fleming deposed that she lived in Upper Stephen-street, and was in her shop between ten and eleven o'clock on the morning in question; the articles abstracted were in the drawingroom of the house previously, and the door of that room as well as of the hall, was opened with latch keys; the articles were missed on the same day, and information given to the police; in ten days afterwards, the daughter of witness saw a shawl belonging to her on the prisoner in the street; some of the other articles were found in pawn-offices.

Maurice Molloy, a pawnbroker's assistant, deposed that he took one of the articles in pawn from the prisoner; the latter said she bought the articles in question.

The jury convicted the prisoner, and, she having also been convicted of stealing other articles of apparel from another person, she was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

LARCENY.

A boy, named Charles Lambert, was indicted for having, on the 29th November, stolen a parcel containing 35 penknives, the property of Mrs. Cuthbert, of Henry-street.

According to the evidence of the prosecutrix, the prisoner went into her shop to buy a penknife, and was shown four parcels; he paid for one knife, and during the purchase he stole one parcel, which was found in his pocket before he left the shop.

He was found guilty by the jury, and, having been convicted three times before, he was sentenced to four years' confinement in the St. Patrick's Reformatory School, at Upton, county of Cork.

LARCENY.

Catherine Connor was indicted for having, on the 15th December, stolen a gold chain, a gold seal, a gold key, and twenty-one shillings in silver, the property of a gentleman.

Prosecutor deposed that while he was treating the prisoner in a public-house in Fownes-street, between ten and eleven o'clock at night, the articles were taken from him. They were subsequently found with the prisoner.

Edward M'Cullagh, a lad, deposed that he was in the tap room at the time of this occurrence; saw the gentleman, who was tipsy, treat the girl, and immediately after he saw her fingering his watch chain, but he did not see her take it or the watch.

The prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

BURGLARY.

John Byrne and Mary Byrne were indicted for having, on the 29th November, broken into the room of William Wilbert, of New-row, and stolen therefrom several articles of wearing apparel. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mary Ann Wilbert deposed that, while absent from her room, the door thereof was broken open and the things taken away. They were subsequently found by the police.

Acting-Inspector Giles deposed that he found the several articles in a pawn-office, and the tickets referring to some of them in the possession of the prisoners.

The prisoners were convicted. Mary Byrne was ascertained to be an old offender.

These parties were also indicted for stealing similar articles from a Mrs. Ellen Flanagan, and other persons, on which charges they were also found guilty.

But his Lordship informed the jury that, as the parties were husband and wife, only one of them could be convicted legally in each case.

The jury then found the husband guilty in one case, and the wife in another. The former was then sentenced to three months', and the latter to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

LARCENY.

Two boys, named Thomas Gordon and Patrick Curry, were indicted for having, on the 13th November, stolen a metal box, the property of Mr. Robert D. Strong.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty.

The prosecutor deposed that the box was in his store yard in Bow-street, whence it was taken by the prisoners, and brought through a hole made in a wall in the yard.

Police constable 19 D deposed that, having got information of things being stolen from Mr. Strong, he saw the two prisoners in company with two other boys in his yard just after they had removed the box.

The prisoners denied having entered the yard with any unlawful intention.

They were convicted, and sent to the St. Patrick's Reformatory School, Cork, for four years.

LARCENY.

Catherine Little was indicted for having, on the 8th Dec., stolen a loaf of bread, the property of James Walsh, baker, Moore-street.

Denis M'Donnell, the driver of the baker's cart, deposed that while it was stationed in Murray's-court, he saw the prisoner put down a long pole from the drawingroom window of a house in the court; she stuck the end of the pole in the loaf and took it up; he told her at once to put it back into the cart; she did so, and said she had done it only for fun.

The prisoner, who was an old woman, said she was drunk at the time, and that she did not intend to steal the loaf.

The prosecutor deposed that he discovered himself short of a loaf on other occasions in that locality.

The jury acquitted the prisoner, and she was then discharged.

LARCENY.

Maryanne Shalvey was indicted for having, on the 31st of August, stolen a pair of boots and a shirt from the room of Catherine Hughes, in Denmark-street. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutrix that the articles were taken from her room while it was left open. The evidence was not sufficient to commit the prisoner, and she was accordingly acquitted.

The criminal business here terminated, and the court rose.

Police Intelligence.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

A SINGULAR CASE.—Foster Black and Sylvester Campaign, county Cavan, were summoned at the suit of the Attorney-General, to answer the charge of perjury, subornation, and forgery; and a man named Patrick Finnegan was summoned as a participator in the alleged offences.

Mr. Charles Barry, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Anderson, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Ennis, for Foster Black. Sylvester Campaign, did not make his appearance.

Mr. Barry, Q.C., in stating the case, said it was brought by directions of the Attorney-General, under the following circumstances:—Foster Black, some time since, appeared in the Insolvent Court, before Judge Berwick, and, having gone through the usual proceedings in that court, claimed his discharge as an insolvent debtor. He had been imprisoned in the Four Courts Marshalsea, under a civil bill decree, purporting to be for £12 4s 9d, and at the suit of Mr. M'Kinsley Somerville. At the close of the proceedings some inquiries were instituted as to the validity of this civil bill decree, which resulted in the present prosecution. The decree appears to have the genuine signature of the assistant barrister for the county of Cavan, as well as that of the clerk of the peace for that county; but, in other respects, it would be shown to be fraudulent, for no such suit as that of Mr. M'Kinsley Somerville against Foster Black was instituted at the sessions in question. It would, however, be shown that there was a suit of M'Comb against Black and a man named Anderson, in which a decree was obtained in 1858 against Black for £2 4s 9d; a renewal of it was subsequently got, and upon such renewal decree, purporting to be for £12 4s 9d, and not £2 4s 9d, Black was arrested. It would also be shown that this decree had been altered, and that the name Wm. M'Kinsley Somerville, of Kappock, county Cavan, was introduced. From accurate inquiries made, it was ascertained that there was no such person as that named, though there was an old man named William Somerville, of Cappy, and his son of the same name, but they had never used the name of M'Kinsley. With respect to Campaign, he (Mr. Barry) should state that he was the person who obtained the renewal at the suit of M'Comb, and he stated, in the affidavit required upon the occasion, that there was still due upon foot of the original decree the sum of 2s 3d. Having got this document, and altered it so as to be able to effect the arrest, Campaign and Black came up to Dublin, and went to a scrivener, whom they procured to write a deputation on the back of it to the sheriff, authorising James Doyle and Patrick Smith to execute it. They accordingly employed Doyle for 2s 6d to arrest Black, which he did, and lodged him in the Marshalsea. Shortly after Black was put in jail he filed his petition as an insolvent. Campaign then came up to town again, and made the affidavit verifying the consent for bail, and which was witnessed by the man named Finnegan, who was also implicated in the transaction. Mr. Barry said that when the evidence was heard there would appear a clear case of perjury, subornation, conspiracy, and forgery against these parties. Mr. Barry then read an affidavit, sent to the magistrates by Campaign, in which he alleged that he was unable to attend and exculpate himself, owing to the absence of a material witness.

Mr. Ennis contended that this was a sufficient ground for a postponement of the case.

The Magistrates (Messrs. Stronge and O'Donnell) said they could not postpone the hearing of the case upon any such grounds, and directed Mr. Barry to proceed.

Mr. Barry then examined Mr. Caffrey, deputy clerk of the peace for the county of Cavan, who produced the original decree, and the affidavit for the renewal of it, which, he said, was in the handwriting of Sylvester Campaign; the plaintiff's name in the original (which witness was bound to keep) and in the affidavit for renewal did not correspond with the part now handed to him, and which he had torn off from the affidavit when giving it to the party entitled to get it; he had made search through all the documents relating to the sessions in question, and found no such suit as that of Wm. M'Kinsley Somerville against Foster Black, nor did he believe there was any such suit at the time.

Mr. Wm. Mahaffey deposed that he was a solicitor, practising at the county Cavan Quarter Sessions; recollected having a suit against Black for one Wm. M'Keon, but never had one against him at the suit of Wm. Kinsley Somerville, and did not know any such person, but was well acquainted with William Somerville, a farmer, of Cappy, in the county of Cavan; never knew this last-named person to have a second surname.

William M'Comb was next examined, and deposed that, some time in 1858, he had got a decree against Foster Black, was paid some of the debt due upon it, and got out a renewal; the decree was given to Sylvester Campaign to get out the renewal, but he was returned to witness; believed it was last summer when the renewal was obtained.

John H. Adams, Esq., a magistrate of the county Cavan, deposed that an affidavit, verifying the consent for bail in the insolvency proceedings of Black, was taken before him, in which Wm. M'Kinsley Somerville was said to be plaintiff, and Black defendant, and which affidavit was witnessed by Patrick Finnegan.

James Doyle, a blacksmith, was also examined, who deposed that he was hired by Sylvester Campaign, on 10th August, to arrest Foster Black, which he did, and lodged him in the Marshalsea.

Some other evidence for the Crown having been taken,

Mr. Ennis briefly addressed the bench for the defendant Black, and contended that there was no case made out against him, though there might have been one against Sylvester Campaign.

The Magistrates, having deliberated, said they would remand the case for one week, and that they would issue a warrant for the arrest of Campaign.

Michael Kenny, owner of the badge 3362, appeared on summons to answer the complaint of Mrs. Carpenter, of the North-wall, for having, on the 14th instant, used abusive and insulting language to her when tendered his lawful fare for a set-down from Britain-street to her residence.—Mr. Stronge ordered his licence to be cancelled.

BIRTHS.

French—December 19, at 32, Pembroke-street, the wife of R. French Esq., of Ballyhenry, of a daughter.

Jones—December 19, at Albert Lodge, Monkstown, the wife of Wm. Milward Jones, Esq., of a daughter, which only survived a few minutes.

West—December 18, at 47, Kildare-street, the wife of Mr. John West, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Graham and Webster—October 1, at St. Peter's Church, Melbourne, Victoria, by the Rev. H. P. Handfield, Charles C. Graham, Esq., son of James Moore Graham, Esq., late of H.M.'s 81st Regiment, to Fanny, daughter of the late Major-General Webster, of Balgarvie, Fifeshire, Scotland.

Jones and Brown—December 19, at Carlow Church, John Jones, Esq., of Gort Lodge, in the county Leitrim, to Charlotte, fifth daughter of the late Robert Brown, Esq., Burrin Mills, Carlow.

Petrie and Adams—December 13, in the Scots' Church, Mary's-abbey, by the Rev. John Hall, Alexander C. Petrie, Esq., of Elgin, Morayshire, N.B., to Isabella, second daughter of the late John Adams, Esq., of Lisnahalliday, county of Fermanagh.

Roberts and Roberts—November 6, Ahmednugger, Frederick Ponsonby Cramer Roberts, Lieutenant 2nd Grenadiers, second son of Lieutenant-Colonel Cramer Roberts, late Deputy Inspector-General of Constabulary, Ireland, to Georgina, eldest daughter of the late M. C. Cramer Roberts, Esq., D.L., of Sallymount, county Kildare.

DEATHS.

Campion—On the 19th instant, at Ballinderry, Moate, Christopher Williams Campion, Esq., in the 60th year of his age.

Hennekey—On the 19th instant, at Leesonfield, off Rathmines, Sarah widow of the late Robert Hennekey, Esq.

Webb—On the 13th inst., at his residence, Portarlington, Thomas Montgomerie Webb, J.P. for county Westmeath and Queen's County, aged 65 years.

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